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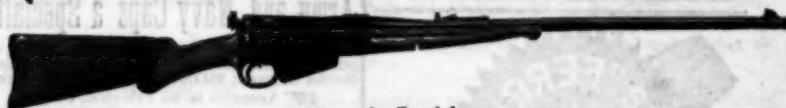
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Many inquiries have been made as to the status of the bill (or bills) introduced in both branches of Congress early in the session, to give the same recognition to officers of the Navy of Civil War record retired prior to March 3, 1899, as the Personnel law gives to those of Civil War record retired subsequent to the date mentioned. It is an admitted fact on the part of members of Congress who voted for the Personnel bill, that they had no thought of discriminating against officers who had been so unfortunate as to be retired prior to the passage of the Personnel bill, by reason of age or wounds or sickness, and who had served in the Civil War, and who average in age close to the seventies. It is obvious that this was an unfortunate mistake made in the last hurried moments of an expiring Congress which should be corrected. The bills were sent to the appropriate committees, but, as the members of them also belong to other committees having important interests to dispose of, action upon them has been delayed. It has been stated by many of these members that they are favorably disposed to the bill and that it will receive favorable action. The Senate bill has been transferred to the sub-committee composed of Senators Hanna, Gallinger and Blackburn, and they have been urged by the chairman to make an early report upon it. Senator Hale is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and he has stated that he is in favor of the passage of the bill. One of the causes of the delay was the supposition that the bill would carry with it about a half-million dollars a year, but the Secretary has sent the actual figures to the committee which show that the extra pay would be only about one-third, and that this would be for a few years only, with a constant decrease, since the average ages of these officers is between sixty and seventy years. It is recognized that bills of like nature are often put on the regular appropriation bills, and it is not improbable that this course may be taken with this bill, especially should the committees of both houses agree to report the bill favorably, and this is very likely the attitude of the committees, since no member of Congress would desire that any officer with a creditable record should suffer any injustice.

In 1896 President Eliot, of Harvard, in an enumeration of American contributions to civilization said: "The first and principal contribution is the advance made in the United States, not in theory only, but in practice, toward the abandonment of war as a means of settling disputes between nations, the substitution of discussion and arbitration." Events since then would indicate that President Eliot, in common with men of his class, confounds our neglect of proper preparation for war with a tendency toward peace. We invited a conflict with England over the Venezuelan affair, though we happily escaped it, and the man who led us so far on the road to danger was the one President holding office since the Civil War who took no part in that war, and was in no sense a soldier. And since President Eliot wrote, we have had our war with Spain and our war in the Philippines, while Germany and France and Russia, with their enormous military establishments, have been keeping the peace and have done so for over thirty years. No one will contend, who is familiar with the facts, that the European States during the last generation have had no international disputes or provocations to war. Remembering that it is England and the United States who have broken the peace, it would seem to be well for the wise men in the East to revise their theories as to the relations between war, universal military service and great military establishments. It is incomprehensible that men whose training would seem to indicate that they are capable of separating fact from prejudice, should so persistently present their own hopeful anticipations as a guide to national action in matters most vitally affecting our future. There is, how-

ever, an increasing number of thinking men in this country who are beginning to appreciate the fact, established by the most convincing modern experience, that the surest guarantee of peace is universal military service. The men who are doing the most in this country to save us from war are our soldiers and sailors, and their allies; those whose reasoning and policy tends to war are the professed advocates of peace.

The officers of the 14th Cavalry have recently organized a polo club, with headquarters at Fort Grant, Ariz., and have elected for their president and secretary for the ensuing year Col. Thomas C. Lebo, commanding the regiment, and Capt. M. C. Smith, adjutant of the regiment, respectively. The officers appear to be enthusiastic in the matter, and are preparing for practice in dead earnest, with a possible view to several match games in the near future. A committee, consisting of Capt. Clough Overton and Lieuts. Grayson V. Heldt and Frank O. Whitlock, have reported by-laws, which have been adopted. This club is known as the 14th Cavalry Polo Club. The headquarters of the club shall be at the station where the president is serving, and the secretary shall be elected from among the members at the same station. Members of the club may organize teams under the by-laws at stations other than headquarters of the club. The initiation fee of each member and associate member shall be one dollar (\$1.00). The monthly dues of each member and associate member shall be fifty cents (50c.) The uniform of teams of the club, when playing match games, shall be as follows: the Service black boot, white riding trousers, white negligee shirt (embroidered in blue over left breast as follows: Cavalry crossed sabers, four inches long, the regimental number in full-faced figures above the sabers and one inch high), and a yellow jockey cap. Colonel Lebo and his officers are thus encouraging good riding and athletic sport in a manner that will result in practical benefit to the Service. The enlisted men, under Lieut. Whitlock, are organizing in athletics, and the garrison looks forward with pleasure to several match games of baseball, tennis and so forth within the next few months.

A resolution is before Congress asking for information concerning the report of the destruction of a monument on the Alaskan boundary by a Canadian official. This monument is said to be one of a series erected by Russia early in the last century to define the boundary between her possessions and those of Great Britain in Alaskan territory. Under the purchase of 1867 the United States acquired Russia's possessions with a border line thirty miles from the coast on the Southern boundary between Alaska and the British Northwest territory. This boundary was never disputed by anybody until the discovery of gold in the Klondike. Russia has always contended that the monuments erected by her surveyors nearly a century ago marked the true boundary of Alaska and that they would some day be discovered. It was upon the boundaries thus described, and never disputed by the British until a few years ago, that the Alaska purchase of 1867 was based. The United States has been searching for these monuments for several years for the purpose of settling the entire boundary dispute, and if one of them has been discovered and destroyed by the Canadians it was probably because that monument was proof of the validity of the American claim. Happily the Government at Washington has resolved to investigate the affair, and this work has been entrusted to a commission consisting of Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., and Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired. The result of the inquiry to be instituted by these officers will be awaited with eager interest by all who desire a continuance of the neighborly relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, in General Orders relative to the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant says: "The attention of the division commander has recently been called to past carelessness and indifference on the part of some immediate commanders which has occasioned serious embarrassment at the War Department as to the line of action to be taken in certain cases. The War Department and the Army must rely on each officer in command of enlisted men to do his part thoroughly and conscientiously in recommending candidates for examination with a view to appointment to lieutenantcies and unless this be done undesirable material is bound to creep in. The immediate commanding officer is the first official to protect the Army against the admission of candidates whose services as enlisted men have been of a doubtful character. This order is not intended to exclude any worthy candidate from the competitive examination, but no soldier should be recommended unless his military and physical fitness, his general character and his services as an enlisted man have been of such a high standard as to indicate clearly appreciation of the duties and obligations of an officer of the Army. Examination boards will scan with great care the record of each applicant during his service as a soldier and only those whose character and service have been of a high order should be favorably recommended."

So keen is the rivalry among the promoters of the various systems of wireless telegraphy that it may become necessary to establish international regulations for communications transmitted in this manner. The intimation that a company having exclusive privileges for wireless telegraphy in one country might refuse to exchange

messages with a rival company holding exclusive rights in another country discloses possible conditions which might become extremely serious in time of war or other peril. In view of this possibility the German Government has proposed the regulation of wireless telegraphy under an international arrangement, and this proposal has been cordially approved by Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., who has made it the subject of a special report to the Secretary of War. General Greely holds that it would be dangerous to public interests to permit wireless telegraph companies to refuse to exchange messages with one another, and that inasmuch as wireless telegraph systems are agencies of commerce in the same sense that ocean cables are, they are likewise subject to Government control. The way out of this situation would appear to be through an international agreement binding each contracting power to grant no privileges to wireless telegraph companies except on condition that they shall guarantee the prompt exchange of passages with one another.

Another fanciful story of cruelty on the part of our Army officers in the Philippines, a story which give infinite delight to the "anti-imperialists" in this country, has been rudely destroyed by the inexorable processes of truth. According to this tale, which first appeared in a newspaper in Manila, Edward C. Richter, an enlisted man of the 28th U.S. Infantry, was tortured to death under orders from Lieut. William S. Sinclair of that regiment, the details being that in punishment for intoxication and disorderly conduct, Richter was tightly bound, after which ice water was dropped on his face, thus causing congestion, which finally caused death. All this is said to have occurred several months ago, but the story has only recently been circulated in the United States. Inquiry was made a few days ago of Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, who has replied that Lieutenant Sinclair was tried and promptly acquitted of the charges against him. And thus another lie receives the customary nailing.

In 1830 when Commodore John Rodgers was President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, Ainos Kendall and Mayor Van Ness, of Washington went to the office of the Commodore to investigate certain charges of peculation brought against him. The bluff sailor promptly told the self-appointed inquisitors that if he had been guilty of official misconduct he had a right to a trial by his peers; that he did not hold himself accountable to them; that there was the door of his office, out of which he recommended them to retire, to save him and them the mortification of his kicking them out, which he should otherwise do. They therefore sneaked away, and in an article in the globe disclaimed any intention of trying the Commodore, and pretended that the inquiry was only as to some malversation of his clerks.

General Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, has received a letter from an Army officer on duty in the Philippines in which the writer has this to say of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding in Batangas province, Island of Luzon: "General Bell's campaign in Batangas is the best example of what one man can do I have ever had an experience with. When he came to the brigade the whole country was insurgent, supplies were secured by the rebels everywhere, and they had their own way altogether; but now things are entirely changed. The whole population is in the towns, all the leaders—especially the priests and presidents—who haven't given us actual help, are in jail, and in a month 1,000 guns and as many men have been surrendered, and in thirty days more the rebels will all have surrendered or fled to other parts."

At the suggestion of the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Division of the Philippines, Capt. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf., Acting Ordnance Officer, 5th Separate Brigade, has requested that the commanding officers of all stations and troops within the limits of this brigade be called upon to examine all the rifle ammunition in their possession and to submit a report to his office of all such as may be found to be defective, and that all defective ammunition be ordered turned in, properly boxed, to the sub-depot at Iloilo. The Chief Ordnance officer of the division is desirous of getting all defective or unreliable ammunition out of the hands of the troops as soon as possible.

Thanks to the generosity of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, in offering to defray the expenses of his mission from his personal funds, the Government will be enabled to defray the expenses of the military representative, Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., and the naval representative, Capt. Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., from the official contingent fund. But for the considerate action of Mr. Reid, the Government would have been obliged to ask for a specific appropriation to cover the expenses of this special embassy, and there is room to believe that such a request would have received a negative response from Congress.

A correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL says: "The last copy of the JOURNAL contained two editorial paragraphs that find a responsive echo in the hearts of our line officers. I refer to the articles anent the transfer of officers from the staff to the line, and the other indicating that a pile of thinking is being done by some, even though there is little surface indication. Let the JOURNAL keep up its good work. The Army appreciates its value."

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief Bureau of Equipment, U.S.N., has completed his tour of inspection in the West Indies to examine sites for the proposed naval coaling stations in these waters and has resumed his duties at the Navy Department. He has made no report as yet, though it is understood that his observations have only strengthened his former conviction that the Government should have four coaling stations in Cuba, and that they should be located at Havana, Nipe Bay, Cienfuegos and Guantanamo. These sites have already been tentatively agreed upon by the naval authorities, but President-elect Palma, of the Cuban Republic, protested so earnestly against the establishment of an American naval station in the port of the capital city of the island that it was intimated at that time that the United States Government would withdraw its application for a site at that point. It is said, however, that the incoming officials of the Cuban administration have signified their readiness to cede a highly desirable site for a station on the east side of Havana harbor, and that Admiral Bradford regards it as entirely satisfactory. The whole question of coaling stations in Cuba is to be determined by treaty negotiations between the Cuban Republic and the United States, and Admiral Bradford's report will be submitted to the officials charged with the conduct of those negotiations in behalf of this Government. Admiral Bradford is understood as holding adverse views on San Juan, P.R., as a site for a coaling station, owing to the shallowness of the harbor and the lack of natural defenses. He did not visit the Danish West Indies, but in the event of the transfer of those islands to the United States he will doubtless recommend the establishment of a station in the harbor of St. Thomas.

There is no doubt that a majority of the officers of the Army are much disturbed at the prospect of a continuance of the disagreement between the War Department and the Senate Military Committee. In view of the defects in our military organization revealed in 1898 there is a deep feeling among the more progressive officers of the Service that something should be done to put our Army in a better position to enter upon another campaign, if we would not invite disaster. The difficulties of the task undertaken by the Secretary of War are fully recognized and it is feared that he may fail in his efforts to reconcile personal desires and rights, though there is general confidence in the Secretary's disinterestedness and his devotion to the best good of the service as a whole. What he has already done toward bridging the unfortunate chasm that has too long divided between line and staff, and thus reforming both, is readily acknowledged by the large majority of the officers of the Army. There may be differences as to minor details of the recent measure of the Secretary of War for the consolidation of the quartermasters, commissary, and pay departments, and for the creation of a general staff, but it is believed that the effect of the adoption of such a measure as he proposes would be to facilitate the thorough preliminary organization and preparations for war, in which we were lacking in 1898, and without which success in modern war is difficult, if not impossible.

Unless the information given out by trustworthy correspondents at Washington is entirely misleading, the unfortunate controversy over the nomination of Brig. Gen. William Crozier as Chief of Ordnance is by no means ended with the adverse report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The President has plainly intimated his purpose to urge the confirmation of General Crozier in spite of this hostile report, and of he persists in that course the result will be to widen the already serious breach between himself and the committee. The effect of an open break in that quarter would almost certainly be embarrassing, not only to Army interests but to the operations of the Government in the Philippines, and to other projects in which the administration is deeply concerned. General Crozier objects to the statement that he was rejected because of the charge that he was interested in certain ordnance patents, and in reference to this point he says: "The gentlemen of the committee are in their perfect right in judging as to the law; it is their duty to do so. Concerning the report that the action of the committee was because of my interest in inventions of ordnance I will say that the report cannot be true, as I have no interest in the use by the United States of any invention. Those for which I have patents the Government is free to use, and the members of the committee all knew it, as I surrendered my legal rights without ever taking any profit from them from the United States, either directly or indirectly, and the evidence thereof has been presented to the committee."

An item in the report, recently made public, of the board to modify the ration table for Uncle Sam's sailors, to the effect that "canned roast beef and mutton are not relished by the enlisted men, recalls the fact that even so long ago as during the Civil War the "bully beef" and canned tomatoes were viewed with a derision induced by their utter lack of nutrition, and as it seems that the quality of the canned beef has not improved with modern processes of manufacture it is not singular that, as the board observes, "while this may be due to the want of skill in preparing such articles for the table, a decided prejudice exists; and for this reason the Board recommends that the issues thereof be reduced or wholly discontinued, and that smoked canvas covered hams, or shoulders, tinned bacon and canned salmon be substituted." As a matter of fact the "bully beef" and the "soup and bully" against which so much prejudice has always existed in the ship's

galley, was, is, and probably always will be so nearly devoid of nutrition that its value is all save as a sort of "filler" for other articles. In the preparation of that sailor's dish called "scouse" this form of canned beef is of some value, but it adds nothing to the palatability of the dish and a few slices of salt pork are worth any quantity of "bully," whose juices have gone in other directions as "beef extract," "beef tea," etc. It is hoped the board's recommendations may bear fruit in modifications of the present dietary.

Secretary Root's reply to the Senate resolution calling for information relating to the free transportation of goods for private firms or individuals to or from the Philippines in Army transports is probably not all what the instigators of the inquiry had hoped for. The Secretary submits a report from Quartermaster General Ludington, stating that no shipments of goods have been made for private firms in vessels owned or chartered by the United States, and that the only shipments of a private nature have consisted of reading matter, Christmas boxes and comforts for soldiers and civilian employes who were authorized to travel on transports. An exception is reported, however, by Major George Ruhlen, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at Seattle who reports that the transport Athenian on one of her voyages from the Orient brought to the United States numerous packages of Chinese relics consigned to various persons in this country. And who were these consignees who thus deeded their share of the Pekin loot across the sea on Government ships? Were they Army or Navy officers? Not one of the offenders is a member of either Service. But in the list we find the names of one Senator, one Governor and several other persons more or less distinguished in civilian affairs. Further comment is entirely unnecessary.

It is so seldom that the military critics of Continental Europe have a word to say in praise of the conduct of the British campaign in South Africa that the estimate submitted by Colonel Duncarne, a Belgian expert of high repute, is worthy of note. He reminds his fellow-critics that the Boer tactics have no parallel in the history of modern warfare, that their persistent defensive attitude in operations extending over an immense stretch of country has been a tremendous advantage and that their efficiency in long range rifle firing and their superior knowledge of the territory have been equally valuable points in their favor. "The British," says Colonel Duncarne, "have been compelled to assume the offensive under conditions unparalleled in more densely populated countries. We must render homage to both sides for their energy and tenacity. No other nation in the world, nor any other Army, no matter to what country it might belong, could, on this South African territory, have done better than England." If the British wish to learn some lessons concerning the treatment of the problems they are contending with in South Africa let them read the history of our Civil War.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines, has sent to the Surgeon General of the Army a report on health conditions among the troops in the islands during the month ending Feb. 15. The whole number of cases of sickness during that period was 2,611, a percentage of 6.39 to the entire command, a slight increase over the previous month, due in some degree to measles brought to Manila on the transport Sheridan. Captain Kennedy reports an increase of malarial fever among the troops, but holds that this is offset by a falling off from 31.9 to 18.50 in gastritis and intestinal diseases. There has been no bubonic plague among the troops and only one case was reported in the entire archipelago. Surgeon General Sternberg has also received the report of the Board of Health of Manila for the month of January, which makes a highly encouraging showing. During the month there were 852 deaths in the city, a rate of 30.33 per 1,000. One particularly gratifying fact set forth in this report is that in a population of about 300,000 there was no case of death from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or plague.

During the arguments which have arisen over Secretary Root's General Staff bill the provision to give the officers of the Artillery Corps the relief which they so justly deserve has been entirely overlooked. If this bill should fail to pass, officers in the Artillery Corps who have lost relative rank on account of the interpretation of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, will forever be ranked by their more lucky brothers in the Cavalry and Infantry. In view of this an officer of Artillery suggests that some friend of the Artillery now in Congress introduce a separate bill to give the officers of the Artillery Corps rank from Feb. 2, 1901, putting them on an equal footing as far as relative rank is concerned with the other branches of the Service. From the wording of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, it is evident that it was not the intention to change the relative rank of the officers in the Army at that time, but this has been done and in many cases officers have been ranked by those who were from five to ten years their juniors.

The regulations relating to the appointment, promotion, pay and non-effective pay of the British Army Medical Service have been amended by a Royal Warrant of March 24. The surgeon general holding the appointment of director general, Army Medical Service, is to rank as lieutenant general, and other surgeon generals (and also the chaplain general) as major generals. It is provided that six

of the most meritorious officers of the service shall be named honorary physicians and six honorary surgeons to the King; and on such appointment an officer under the rank of colonel in the R.A.M.C. may be promoted to the brevet rank of colonel. The director general is to receive £2,000 a year, and surgeon generals not at headquarters £15 a day. A lieutenant colonel appointed honorary physician or surgeon to the King is to receive the pay of a colonel, and a captain holding the brevet rank of major is to have 2s. a day in addition to his pay as a captain. On the completion of three years' service an officer of the R.A.M.C. may be permitted to become an Army Reserve officer for seven years, and while so serving will receive £25 a year.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, is, says a New Orleans press dispatch, now here to inquire into conditions at the military camp reported to be under the management of the British government at Chalmette. Colonel Crowder has already briefly inquired into conditions at Chalmette. He found that the Port Chalmette railroad people, the correspondent says, claim to have full control of the land occupied by the pens and stables. Colonel Crowder investigated the court records pertaining to the suit brought by General Pearson in a recent effort to prevent the sailing of two transports. The courts set aside the objections. It is found that nearly all the documents in the cases were forwarded to Washington as a part of Governor Heard's report to the Secretary of State. It is estimated that there are 1,000 horses and 400 mules penned up at Port Chalmette. At the wharves three transports are waiting to clear for Cape Town the moment the animal cargoes are aboard. A number of British Army officers and veterinarians are busy passing on the animals that come in daily from all points of the western grazing districts.

Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, U.S.N., has reported his arrival at Hong Kong, China, in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, and will probably remain at that post until the work under control of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has been completed. The amount of work going on for the Navy at that important center should go far toward reconciling Congress to a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a proper naval station in the Philippine Archipelago, preferably at Olongapo and when the importance of doing such work under the protection of the flag is realized it is difficult to understand how our lawmakers can neglect the manifest argument in favor of a large dock-yard in those waters. The unsheathed ships on the Asiatic station should be docked for painting and cleaning at least twice in each year, and the expense and danger of this operation at a foreign dock-yard can only be understood by those who have the management of the operations. The item of cost in dollars and cents is no small one for our legislators to investigate.

Pay Director Edward Bellows U. S. N., who will be retired from active service April 28, at the outbreak of the Civil War was a private in the 8th Regiment of New York State Militia. He was appointed Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, June 11, 1862. Paymaster, Feb. 20, 1866. Pay Inspector, July 5, 1880. He was with the 8th N. Y. S. M., under General Butler, at Annapolis; Relay House and Baltimore, April to July, 1861; joined McDowell's Army and was at the First Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; served on U. S. S. Sonoma, with Admiral Wilkes's Flying Squadron, 1862-3; on U. S. S. Osceola, North Atlantic Squadron, 1863-5, and was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. He served on the James River and was present at the Fall of Richmond. Since then he has been on various duty afloat and ashore. He reached the grade of Pay Director July 10, 1898.

Secretary Long's expressed preference for water instead of wine for the christening of war vessels will meet small sympathy in the Navy. The sailor man does not think his ship is really christened unless a bottle of wine is smashed on the bow as the ship enters the water. A vessel christened with water starts off with a bad name and through the persistent recollection of the original mistake the efficiency of a ship under these circumstances is not as high as one where the regular old-fashioned program has been carried out.

Brig. General Wood commanding the Department of Cuba, under date of April 3, announced that officers and soldiers of the United States Army stationed in Cuba, upon withdrawal of the Army from Cuba, will be at liberty to bring to the United States their household goods and personal effects without payment of duties; they are, however, cautioned that they are not at liberty to bring merchandise or other articles of a dutiable character.

When Troops A, B, C, D, I and K, of the 2d Cavalry, leave Cuba in May next, they will take station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. The entire 7th Cavalry will take station at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and the 3d Battery of Field Artillery will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for station.

The War Department, in spite of the contrary opinion held by Senators, is entirely confident that the brevets sent in for confirmation, and published by us, are entirely legal. They intend to present an argument to this effect which will, they believe, convince the Senators.

In the course of proceedings before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on April 7, Mr. Culberson charged that Judge Taft, Governor of the islands, had omitted from his testimony before the committee a letter from the Civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas, Island of Luzon, which contained serious charges against the military administration of the Archipelago. This letter, it was further charged by Mr. Culberson and other Senators, was the basis of the recent statement of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles to the effect that the war in the islands had been conducted "with marked severity," thus amounting to a factor in the controversy between the General of the Army and the Secretary of War. Senator Culberson declared that the missing letter had been withheld by Governor Taft for the purpose of obtaining a statement to refute its charges, and the Senator proposed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit the letter to the committee. The resolution as adopted, however, merely requests the Secretary to forward any information he may have from Major General Chaffee, commanding the Military Division of the Philippines. In explanation of this controversy, it is pointed out that the missing letter from the Civil Governor of Tayabas Province contained in general terms, and without names or dates, grave charges against the military authorities in that province and against the conduct of the Army generally in its relations to the civil government. This letter was very properly withheld in order that the accusations contained in it might be investigated by Major General Chaffee under orders which have already been issued by the Secretary of War. The position taken by Secretary Root is that charges against Army officers should not be sent to the committee unless accompanied by specifications and information to explain them.

The Secretary of War has finally acted upon the proceedings of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications covering its meetings for the past seven months, but the Board refuses to make public the items that were approved and those that were disapproved. It is understood, however, that many of the recommendations of the Board did not receive the approval of the Secretary. It has developed this week that the vote of over a year ago on the disappearing gun carriage, which, it will be remembered, led to the recommendations that no additional carriages of this type be constructed, was carried by a bare majority of one member. General Miles, Colonel Rogers, and General Henderson, the civilian member of the Board, voted against the further manufacture of the type, and Generals Wilson and Buffington in favor of it. At that time, it will be recalled, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications wrote to eighty prominent Artillery officers of the Army for an expression of opinion as to the merits of the disappearing gun carriage. Of the eighty replies received sixty were in favor of the use of the carriage for sites of low and medium height and of this number sixteen were in favor of the carriage for all sites. The Secretary of War has never approved the recommendation of the Board.

In response to a House resolution calling for information as to the conduct of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines, the Secretary of War has transmitted the records of four special investigations of this service made under his direction by inspection officers of the Army, together with copious extracts from the annual reports of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the four fiscal years preceding. These documents disclose apparent irregularities and extravagancies in the management of the transport service, particularly in the matter of repairs and outfitting and in the purchase of supplies without calling for competitive bids. It appears to be agreed, however, by Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus and the other Army officers who conducted the investigations, that the irregularities disclosed were due to the lack of method on the part of subordinates rather than to corrupt purposes on the part of their superiors. There is nothing in the reports which reflects upon the integrity of any officer.

The Navy Department has adopted a new and very satisfactory policy in dealing with enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps tried and sentenced by courts-martial for being "absent without leave." In all such cases where the sentence of the court is less than dismissal the Department is suspending sentence for the period equal to the time of the confinement recommended by the court. If at the end of this period the man has committed no additional offense he is restored to his full standing. Recently the Department has ordered that Private John J. Callaghan, of the Marine Corps, who was a year ago sentenced by a court to confinement for a year for being absent without leave, and upon whose case the Secretary of the Navy suspended sentence, be restored to his standing, he having successfully passed through the period of probation. Ten men have been released in this manner and there are now twenty-five under probation.

The annual Army Register, which is due on the first of January, has not yet made its appearance and, we are informed, will not be ready for distribution this year until July 1. The delay is due to the desire of the War Department to publish the Register with the final arrangement of the lineal rank of all officers appointed under the Army reorganization of Feb. 2, 1902. There are very few officers to be appointed, but the President is taking his time in filling these few vacancies. Among the second

lieutenants of Infantry there are less than five original vacancies, and only about the same number in the grade of 2d lieutenant of Cavalry. As soon as these are filled the Adjutant General's Office will announce the lineal rank and the actual work of preparing the Army Register will be begun.

The Secretary of War this week transmitted to the Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands a copy of the famous report of the civil Governor of Tayabas, in which complaint is made of the conduct of the military authorities. This report figured quite extensively in the recent correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Miles relative to the latter's application to go to the Philippines. It has been more than intimated that it was upon this report alone that General Miles based his statement that the war in the Philippines had been conducted with "marked severity." This report is dated Dec. 16, 1901, and upon its receipt at the War Department Major Gen. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, was instructed to make a searching and thorough investigation of all the allegations, giving Major Gardener full facilities to establish the truth of his specifications "which, of course, he will be called upon to furnish." The importance of Major Gardener's report lies in the fact that it is the first instance in which a responsible officer of the Army has come forward even with vague general charges against the conduct of our military authorities in the islands. It opens the way for an inquiry as to the truth of the accusations which have been made, mostly by anonymous or irresponsible fault-finders, against the methods instituted by our Army officers in the Philippines. Major Gardener will not only be permitted but required to specify his charges and present all the evidence he has to sustain them. When he has done this, and when his specifications are supplemented with the report of the investigation which Gen. Chaffee has instituted, the facts of the matter will be a good deal clearer than they are at present. Meanwhile we feel that the Army can afford to await the outcome with serene equanimity.

Capt. Sam C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U.S.N., has filed a memorandum in the Navy Department relative to the status of a person on trial before a military court with respect to cross examination when testifying in his own behalf. His opinion is that when an accused person waives the privilege of silence and voluntarily takes the stand in his own behalf his status is simply that of a witness in the case, having no more obligations nor fewer rights than any other witness. This, as Captain Lemly proves by various citations, is the theory and practice of civil tribunals and the same rule applies to the proceedings of military courts.

A decision has been rendered by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of "Dan" Miller, a minor, from Texas, who enlisted in the army at San Antonio without the consent of his parents, deserted and was arrested. The special attorneys were sent by the government to argue the case. The Court held that, the enlistment having been made, the prisoner is a soldier, notwithstanding his minority, and he is liable to the military law, just as a citizen who is a minor is amenable to the civil law. The parents cannot prevent the law's enforcement in either case.

The headquarters of the 8th U.S. Cavalry have been changed from Fort Reno to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Companies B and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, have left Jefferson Barracks for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station. Troops B and D, 13th Cavalry, will leave Fort Robinson, Neb., April 20, for Fort Meade, South Dakota, and the 20th Battery of Field Artillery will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on April 20 for station from Fort Robinson, Neb. Companies A, B, C and D, of the 20th Infantry will leave San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippines on April 16.

The President this week signed a pardon in the case of Capt. James B. Coghlan, of the Navy, who lost eleven numbers in his grade as the result of a court-martial in 1876 caused by a letter he wrote to Mr. William P. Moran, at that time the detail clerk of the Navy Department. It is said that President Roosevelt's action in granting the pardon was influenced strongly by a letter from Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who among many others, earnestly urged the restoration to Captain Coghlan of the lost numbers.

Col. E. Van A. Andrus, U.S.A., in relinquishing command of Fort Washington, Md., on recent retirement says: "In severing official connection from the command, I wish to take the opportunity of thanking the officers and men composing it for their uniformly excellent and intelligent attention to their duty, which has resulted in a status of discipline that will compare favorably with any other command in the service."

Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, and H, of the 17th Infantry, which recently arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, have been ordered to Vancouver Barracks for station. Cos. B and I have been ordered to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Cos. K and M will take station at Fort Wright, Wash.

We are in receipt of a card of invitation to the unveiling of the statue of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., in the State House grounds at Concord, N. H., on April 25.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House have passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to attend the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the remains of Gen. William S. Rosecrans from California to the cemetery at Arlington, Va. On the part of the Senate the President pro tempore appointed Mr. Foraker, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Pettus. The ceremonies are to take place about the middle of May.

Intended amendments to appropriation bills have been submitted in the Senate, as follows: By Mr. Lodge, to the sundry civil bill, H. R. 13123, insert an appropriation of \$225,000 for the purchase of land on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me., being parcels of land 6 and 7 as described in Senate Document No. 278, Fifty-sixth Congress, 1st session, to be used to erect additional batteries and for buildings for the troops. By Mr. Frye, to the Army Appropriation bill, H. R. 12804, insert provision that "when the ordnance storekeeper with the rank of major now on duty as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance is retired, he shall be retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel." And by Mr. Quay, to the same bill, to add a new section as follows: "Sec. That the President may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the present senior major general of the Army to the rank of lieutenant general and place that officer on the retired list with the rank and allowance of that grade."

The House has passed H. R. 13360, making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Among its appropriations are \$10,000 for construction and repair of hospitals at military posts; and \$3,180.39 under the Naval establishment, to pay expenses incurred for articles purchased, and transportation of the same, for the special detachment of marines ordered to duty with the North Atlantic fleet.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendments H. R. 10144, to donate to the State of Alabama the spars of the captured battle ships Don Juan de Austria and Almirante Oquendo. These masts are of no military value, and are now loaned by the Navy Department to the city of Montgomery, which desires to use them on the grounds of the State capitol at Montgomery for flag poles to display the first American flag hoisted in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and presented by Gen. Joseph Wheeler to the State of Alabama.

The House Committee on Military Affairs is now engaged in the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy. During the past few days Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, has been before the Committee and told its members of the needs of the institution. Another week we will print extracts from Col. Mills's testimony.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment H. R. 97, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge. It has reported adversely H. R. 8544, to place Elias H. Parsons on the retired list of the Army.

The Paymaster-General of the Navy has submitted to the House Naval Committee, through the Secretary of the Navy, the draft of a bill to increase the pay corps of the Navy. In submitting the draft of the bill to Secretary Long Paymaster-General Kenny said: "For the past three years the Bureau has found much difficulty in providing ships and stations with the officers necessary to carry on its duties, and has at times been much embarrassed in providing reliefs for paymasters about to return from the Asiatic station. The Bureau incloses therefore the draft of a bill providing for an increase of 43 in the Pay Corps, bringing the total number up to 179. This number is the result of careful consideration of the ships now in commission and of the shore stations which must be provided for. The proportions given to the various grades are based upon the numbers contemplated for the line in Senate bill No. 63." Mr. Bull has introduced in the House a bill for the increase, H. R. 13434, which we give elsewhere.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will report the bill making appropriations for the Navy for the next fiscal year in about two weeks. The sub-committee of the Committee has made its reports on the bill and has recommended an appropriation of between seventy-seven and seventy-eight millions of dollars. The estimates made by the sub-committee, will, however, be greatly changed by the full Committee. At a recent meeting of the Committee the matter of submarine boats was given full consideration, and it was decided by a vote of nine to three not to incorporate any provision for submarine boats in this year's bill. Following this decision by the Committee it was agreed to respectfully decline the invitation from the Holland Boat Company to go to Annapolis on April 12 and inspect one of the boats. Mr. Rixey, Mr. Bull and Mr. Roberts were the members of the Committee who voted for submarine boats. The only item of new legislation which will appear in the naval bill and which has as yet been agreed to by the full Committee reads as follows: "Each Senator and each member of the House of Representatives according to the appointment fixed by the act approved Jan. 16, 1901, shall nominate one cadet and a sufficient number of alternates, and twenty-four cadets shall be appointed at large by the President. Of the whole number of additional cadets thereby authorized 125 shall be appointed annually during the four years next succeeding the passage of this act. During the first year there shall be made one appointment upon the nomination of each Senator; one-fourth of the appointments allotted to the President; and a sufficient number upon the nomination of members and delegates to make up a total of 125. During each succeeding year until the total number of additional appointments hereby authorized shall have been made, the President shall appoint one-fourth of the number herein allotted him, and a sufficient number of appointments shall be made upon the nomination of members and delegates to bring the total to 125 for each year; provided, That the Congressional districts for which appointments shall be made by the said members in any one year shall be determined by the Secretary of Navy; and provided further, That the nomination of candidates for appointment as additional cadets as herein authorized shall be made before the first day of July of each year; and if the nomination for any State or district shall not have been made on that date, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of an actual resident of the State or district, as the case may be, in which the vacancy exists, subject to the provisions of existing law. In all Naval Academy, \$229,005.77." The Committee has not yet taken up for consideration the important item of new vessels, but a majority of its members are favorable to recommending a generous number of new ships. It is probable, however, that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy will be cut to some extent. The bill will probably provide for an increase of 3,000 men in the enlisted strength.

Adopting the suggestion of the chairman of the House Naval Committee the Secretary of the Navy has re-

ferred the proviso for crediting the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy with the amounts paid for transportation of the effects of naval officers ordered to their homes to the Committee on Appropriations for insertion in the general deficiency bill.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked the House Naval Committee to add to the Navy Appropriation bill an appropriation of \$500 for an examination into the fresh water supply at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard.

The House Naval Committee adopted a provision for the Naval Appropriation bill on April 8 to give the commander of the Marine Corps the rank of Major General.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Speaker of the House a letter from the Surgeon-General of the Army, dated March 25, 1902, asking for legislation to authorize his retirement on June 8 next, with the rank of Major General. Secretary Root commends General Sternberg's request to favorable consideration. In a letter, endorsing the request, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin says: "It is difficult to understand wherein there can be justice or fair dealing in retiring officers of corresponding duties and responsibilities upon different grades in the two services. In other words, if the Surgeon-General of the Navy is entitled to retire with the rank equivalent to that of a major-general, why not the Surgeon-General of the Army with the same rank and emoluments?" An accompanying biographical sketch of General Sternberg gives an account of his long and honorable service during and since the Civil War, of the many medical and scientific societies of which he is a member, and of his numerous published works and scientific researches.

Mr. Hansbrough has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for military posts from \$1,500,000 to \$1,700,000, and providing for the expenditure of \$200,000 of said amount in the erection of additional buildings at Fort Lincoln, N. D., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4973, Mr. Proctor:—To place Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the Army.

S. 4991, Mr. Mason:—Allowing two months' extra pay to enlisted men of the U.S. Navy during the war with Spain who served outside the United States, and one month's extra pay to such as served within the United States.

S. 4996, Mr. Lodge, and H. R. 13462, Mr. Roberts:—Authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, now on the retired list, to a commander on the retired list.

S. 5077, Mr. Platt:—To reappoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army, and to place him on the retired list, in addition to the number now authorized.

S. 5103, Mr. Penrose, and H. R. 13433, Mr. Bates:—To promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States, to organize a clerical corps of the Navy, to define its duties, and regulate its pay. The bill provides for 100 warrant yeomen to be commissioned chief clerks, to rank with and after ensign, and on promotion to have the same pay and allowances as is now or may hereafter be allowed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: "Provided, That nothing in this Act shall give the right to command except in the performance of the proper duties of the rank and office; and that a warrant yeoman who has served 15 years in the Navy or Marine Corps, either as warrant yeoman, chief yeoman, yeoman, 1st class; yeoman, 2d class; yeoman, 3d class; yeoman, ship's writer, clerk, or as all, shall, after having passed an examination in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned chief clerk in accordance with the provisions of this section: And provided further, That any warrant yeoman in the Navy may, after having passed an examination in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned chief clerk in accordance with the provisions of this section." Pay to chief yeoman to be \$75 a month; of yeoman, 1st class, \$85; of yeoman, 2d class, \$65; and of yeoman, 3d class, \$55, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men in the Navy. All benefits derived from existing laws, or that may hereafter be allowed by law to chief boatswains, warrant officers, or enlisted men in the Navy, shall be allowed in the same manner to the chief clerks, warrant yeoman, or enlisted men in the clerical corps of the Navy.

H. R. 13326, Mr. Stevens:—To provide for a National Park Commission composed of persons especially well qualified for the performance of the duties of the position, one of whom shall be chairman, and each of whom shall have actively participated in one of the battles thus commemorated. The said commissioners shall have an office in Washington under the War Department, and while on active duty shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just.

H. R. 13433, Mr. Bull:—That in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

H. R. 13434, Mr. Bull:—That the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of 13 pay directors, 16 pay inspectors, 70 paymasters, not less than 23 of whom shall be of the grade of lieutenant-commander, and 80 passed assistant and assistant paymasters: Provided, That assistant paymasters after 3 years' service as such shall, after passing the examination required by law, be eligible to promotion to passed assistant paymasters.

H. R. 13559, Mr. Hemenway:—Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

H. R. 13577, Mr. Shattuck:—To restore David B. Jeffers to the Army with the rank of first lieutenant and place him on the retired list.

H. R. 13444, Mr. Bingham:—That hereafter officers of the Army who served either as commissioned officers or enlisted men in the Army or in the volunteers previous to April 9, 1865, shall be retired only upon their own application, or for disability duly ascertained and declared by the legally approved proceedings of a retiring board.

H. R. 13446, Mr. Dayton (by request):—Allowing 3 months' extra pay to U.S. Navy enlisted men who served outside the United States, and one month's extra pay to such as served within the United States during the Spanish-American war.

H. R. 13474, Mr. Cummings:—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company for 30 of its most improved type of submarine torpedo boats, to be built under the plans and specifications of said company, at a cost not to exceed the price contracted to be paid for the Holland boats now being built for the Navy Department: Provided, That no contract shall be made with the said company until one of the Holland boats now being built for the Department shall have been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 13475, Mr. Young:—To provide for the improvement in the breeding of horses for general uses, and to enable the United States to procure better remounts for the Cavalry and Artillery service.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Advices from the Philippines indicate that the work of pacification is making steady headway and that the insurrection will soon be a thing of the past. The captain of Lukban, the insurgent commander in Samar, has virtually ended hostilities in that island and will shortly be followed by the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the American troops. There are no military operations worthy of the name anywhere in the Archipelago except in the Luzon provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas and Cavite, and in these the insurgent resistance is steadily declining. Malvar, the insurgent commander-in-chief, is the only general officer of the enemy still in the field, and his early capture is expected. His forces consist of a few roving bands who are virtually cut off from supplies and who are surrendering in increasing numbers. Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., U.S.A., has been pursuing Malvar through the mountains for several weeks; and on Feb. 12 captured Malvar's battle-flag, a magnificent banner of crimson silk and satin embroidered in white, together with a lot of superb jewelry, mostly of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, valued at upwards of \$6,000. In the event of Malvar's surrender these valuables will be returned to him. Other captured belongings of Malvar include a piano, a victoria and a lot of silver plate.

Contrary to the belief entertained in many quarters the Philippine Constabulary has developed into a remarkably efficient branch of the American service in the islands. This body, now numbering something like 3,000 carefully selected Filipinos, has been organized, drilled and equipped by Major Henry T. Allen, 6th Cav., U.S.A., whose unflinching confidence in its fidelity and usefulness has been abundantly justified by accomplished results. The services of the constabulary in the disaffected provinces of Luzon have been extremely valuable. The men are loyal, vigilant and highly intelligent, and their association with American troops has exerted a moral influence of the most salutary character. The Manila American, in an appreciative article on the Constabulary, says: "The Constabulary is acting in perfect good faith with the Army. Its chiefs recognize that General Bell's campaigns in Batangas and Laguna have been object lessons of real warfare that have made a deep impression on the native peoples of adjoining provinces. Altogether the American cannot but feel that the Constabulary has accomplished great things in a remarkably short time and is wholly deserving of commendation."

Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was until recently Superintendent of Water Supply at Manila, was the victim of a pleasant surprise on Feb. 17 from the members of his office staff. Upon learning of the order transferring him to the United States these gentlemen invaded Lieutenant Casey's office and presented him with a superb gold watch and chain, together with a diamond-studded locket and an address expressive of their regret at his departure from Manila.

The first of the musical teas given by the University Club of Manila took place on the afternoon of Feb. 18. The guests were received by Mrs. Wright, wife of the Acting Governor, and Mrs. Groesbeck, wife of Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, U.S.A. The entertainment included several capital imitations of the acting of Ada Rehan by Mrs. Marix, wife of Comdr. Adolph Marix, of the Navy, several piano solos beautifully rendered by Miss Marix, two or three dainty songs by Mrs. Milne, wife of Lieut. William M. Milne, of the Philippine Scouts, and as many excellent cornet solos by Corporal Everloff, of the 6th Artillery Band.

Of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., U.S.A., who has recently been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Sixth Separate Brigade in Samar, the Manila Times says: "Major Glenn has made an enviable record for himself in Samar and Leyte, in running down the numerous wealthy insurgent sympathizers who were keeping the 'cause' in existence by their aid and support, while at the same time avowing their friendliness to the American Government. He did much towards cutting off the support of the forces under Lukban in the mountains and brought many traitorous characters in Leyte to grief and punishment. The Major is in every way most excellently qualified for the position to which he has been appointed, and will make a valuable addition to the office of the Division Adjutant General."

Washington's birthday was celebrated in Manila with a great banquet in the handsome new quarters of the American Club, at which patriotic addresses were delivered by Major General Chaffee and Col. Charles A. Woodruff of the Army, Acting Governor Wright, Judge Liddle and others. The guests, numbering upward of 200, included the following officers, all of the Army: Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Col. William P. Hall, Capt. Louis H. Bash, Capt. Frank D. Webster, Capt. Frank De Witt Ramsay, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Capt. Charles R. Howland and Lieut. Roy B. Harper. Colonel Woodruff's address was devoted to "Washington," and concluded with this stirring utterance "Washington never posed as a saint. He never turned his cheek for a second blow; he was no ascetic dyspeptic; no small, narrow-minded, back-biting, intriguing creature, but a virile, whole-souled, large bodied, big-hearted, healthy, wholesome man. And, it is natural and fitting that this club should celebrate the anniversary of the birth of this able soldier, wise statesman and grand man, and they will continue to do this as long as our Union exists. Oh! My friends, my countrymen! Think of intelligent beings, calling themselves Americans, comparing, or daring to compare the immortal Washington, great yet modest, just, yet kind, honest, sincere, frank, manly, noble and of honorable ancestry, with the party now boarding at No. 10 Calle Concordia." The party boarding at No. 10 is Emilio Aguinaldo.

Private J. W. Nicodemus, late of the 47th U.S. Volunteers, while in the guard house at Legaspi, P. I., in February, 1901, escaped and sought service with the enemy. He was captured the following April, and a general court-martial has sentenced him to 15 years' hard labor at Manila.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., who has arrived at Manila from Samar, where he has been in command of the Sixth Separate Brigade, reports that conditions in that island are rapidly improving. General Smith says he considers Guevara, the rebel leader in Samar, who is to surrender on April 15, to be a man of energy and intelligence, and that the armistice in Samar is being faithfully kept.

The health authorities of Manila are having great difficulty in compelling the natives to obey the quarantine, which has been instituted against the cholera. A native was shot and killed on April 6 for violating the regulations after repeated warnings.

Colonel Espado, a noted rebel leader, who surrendered and took the oath of allegiance in 1901, and later re-

joined the insurgents, was recaptured recently. His trial resulted in his conviction, and he was sentenced to death, but his punishment has been commuted to imprisonment for life. This is the first important conviction under the Treason law.

The American authorities in Tayabas province, Island of Luzon, have discovered numerous violations of their oaths by prominent natives who are joining hostile societies. The matter is under investigation.

CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY M. O. L. U. S.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., on March 19, Commander W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., was elected to membership, and the following were nominated for officers to be elected at the annual meeting in May: For Commander, Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U. S.N.; for Senior Vice-Commander, Mr. George Willig Spencer; for Junior Vice-Commander, Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A.; for Recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A.; for Registrar, 1st Lieut. John Alexander Donnell, U.S.V.; for Treasurer, Captain Charles Mason Kinne, U.S.V.; for Chancellor, Brig. Gen. Thomas Turpin Crittenden, U.S.V.; for Chaplain, Chaplain John Harrison Macomber, U.S.A. For the Council—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Thayer Messer, U.S.V.; 2d Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S.V.; Capt. William Henry Whiting, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. George Henry Wallace Wallis, U.S.A. At the close of the business meeting a farewell reception was given to Major General Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., an ex-commander of this commandery, who has lately been relieved from command of the Department of California and ordered to Washington, D.C. A large number of companions and guests were present at the reception and the banquet which followed. By the courtesy of Lieut. Colonel Theodore F. Forbes, 29th U.S. Inf., the band of his regiment was present, and their excellent music was greatly enjoyed by all. The banquet was quite informal. The Commander, in a graceful speech, introduced the principal guests of the evening, and General Young responded in a very felicitous manner. Brief speeches were also made by Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U.S.A.; Dr. W. Seward Webb, Col. G. A. Goodale, Col. Geo. Stone, Capt. S. H. Day, Mr. Geo. W. Spencer, Col. McCarty, N.G.C., and others. The old Army songs were sung, and the evening was one of great enjoyment, only marred by the knowledge that it was the last meeting of the commandery that General Young would be able to attend.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Military society in Havana was out in force at the reception given at the Cabana on the afternoon of April 1 in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the affair was one of the most delightful of all the entertainments attending her sojourn in Cuba. The reception room at the post was beautifully decorated, and the guests, who crossed the bay in launches, were received by Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Edward T. Brown, Mrs. Aultman, wife of Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, and Mrs. Brady, wife of Capt. James F. Brady. The refreshment table was in charge of Mrs. Martindale, wife of Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Mrs. Stuart, wife of Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, Miss Brown. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Major and Mrs. Glenn, Captain and Mrs. J. E. Bloom, Captain and Mrs. Frederick S. Foltz, and Miss Crosby, daughter of Captain Herbert B. Crosby.

The three daughters of Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., U.S.A., stationed at Havana, have arrived in that city from the United States.

RECENT DEATHS.

Amos C. Sanford, father of Capt. J. C. Sanford, U.S.A., died at Palmyra, N.Y., on April 2, in his 82d year.

The Navy Department has been informed of the suicide of Private John J. Sullivan, U.S. Marine Corps, at Cavite the last of March. No cause is assigned for the deed, which is a very rare one among the enlisted force of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Nicholas Paul Hench, brother of the wife of Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, U.S.N., died at Harrisburg, Penn.

Mrs. J. L. Beatty, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. B. C. Lockwood, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Bensonhurst, Long Island, N.Y., March 29.

Lieuts. Howard S. Avery and William Ashbridge, of the 14th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., were both drowned on April 3, while sailing on the lake in a small rowboat, provided with a leg-of-muttonsail. Trumpeter Richard P. Tunney, who was with the officers, clung to the boat and was saved by a man who put off in a boat to the rescue. In speaking of the accident Tunney said: "We went over all of a sudden, and came up hanging to the boat. Lieutenant Avery called to me to know if I was all right. He told me to hang on and kick. Then he and Lieutenant Ashbridge started for the shore, less than a hundred yards away. I became unconscious and don't know what became of them. I can't swim at all, but they were good swimmers, and thought they could reach the shore, I suppose." Lieutenants Avery and Ashbridge were great chums. The two officers had served together at Canton, Ohio, in the guard at McKinley's tomb. Both were young men who had risen from the ranks. Avery came from California. He was a graduate of Berkeley. Both have seen hard service in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. Avery leaves his wife and a little son, 16 months old. Ashbridge, who was a Philadelphian, was unmarried. While stationed at Jefferson Barracks a boat in which Lieutenant Ashbridge, then a non-commissioned officer, was out with another man, capsized and the other was drowned. The body of Lieutenant Ashbridge was recovered on April 4 near the scene of the accident.

Civil Engr. Christopher Columbus Wolcott, U.S.N., died April 5 at Brooklyn, N.Y. He had been ill only a few days; heart disease was the cause of death. He served in the Philippines from the close of the war until a year ago, when he returned and was assigned to duty at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, son and daughter. His death recalls the excellent work carried out under this officer's supervision while he was attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard. A most complete system of water storage for the yard was laid out and constructed from the plans of this able officer, and the periodical water famines to which Mare Island had previously been subjected became things of the past. Many other reforms looking to the greater comfort and conveniences of the yard were inaugurated by Civil Engineer Wolcott, not the least being the construction of concrete sidewalks opposite the living quarters of the officers

attached to that station, and which have now been added to until the yard compares favorably with any naval station in the country in this and other respects. Funeral services were held on April 7. Those who attended as honorary pallbearers were Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Capt. A. S. Snow, Medical Director R. C. Persons, Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, Surg. J. C. Byrnes and Civil Engr. E. P. Goodrich, all of the Navy.

The body of Major Gen. William B. Whipple, who died from pneumonia in New York city a few days ago, was buried at Arlington, Va., April 8. The body was escorted to the cemetery by a squad of the 2d Cavalry and a battery of Field Artillery from Fort Myer. Among those who attended the funeral were Colonel Randolph, Colonel Carter, Colonel Simpson, Colonel Smith, Colonel Berry, Colonel McCain, Major Tweedale, Colonel Andrews, U.S.A., and General H. V. Boynton, U.S.Vols. General Whipple had made his home for the past nine years, when he was in New York, at the Army and Navy Club. He was taken sick with double pneumonia at the club, as the result of exposure in attending the Military tournament on a stormy night. The steward of the club, who is an old cavalry soldier, insisted on calling a physician, who transferred General Whipple to the New York Hospital, where he died within twenty-four hours. His daughter was in Florida at the time. His son, who is an officer of the Army, was telegraphed for but was unable to reach New York in time for the funeral.

The Hon. Charles D. Maxon, brother of Mrs. Nash, the wife of Brig. Gen. W. H. Nash, U.S.A., retired, died at Gallipolis, Ohio, on April 2. His death was the result of an accidental injury received while on a business trip to the country.

Mrs. Louisa Caroline Gaillard, who died at Winnsboro, S. C., April 2, was an original daughter of the American Revolution. Her father, Samuel DuBose, was adjutant of the Lower Craven County, South Carolina, Regiment of the Revolutionary Army, which was commanded by Col. Archibald McDonald, and was attached to the brigade of the famous "Partisan Leader," Gen. Francis Marion.

Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U.S.N., retired, died of heart disease at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 4, after a long and distinguished career. Dr. Bloodgood was born in Springfield, N.Y., on March 20, 1831. He was graduated from Madison University (now Colgate) of Hamilton, N.Y., in 1852, with the degree of A.M. He was honored with the degree of M.D. by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy March 13, 1857. Dr. Bloodgood's first cruise was aboard the flagship Merrimack, on the Pacific Station, 1857-60; his next aboard the steamer Mohawk, 1860-1; about Cuba and the adjacent islands, for the suppression of the slave trade. Several vessels with their cargoes of slaves from the coast of Africa were captured. In anticipation of the great impending conflict, the Mohawk played an essential role in the strategic movement which saved the "Keys of the Gulf" from seizure by the secessionists. The next succeeding affairs were the evacuation of the Pensacola Navy Yard, the conveying from Texas of the troops surrendered by Twiggs and the establishment of Santa Rosa Island of the Fort Jackson of the war.

After passing the summer of 1861 in the Gulf, Assistant Surgeon Bloodgood was ordered north for examination, preliminary to promotion, and arriving off Port Royal at the time of that battle, was diverted to another transport and put in charge of a lot of the wounded and sick for conveyance to the hospital. He served on the sloop of war Dacotah until the close of the war; participating in the various operations about Hampton Roads, from the first appearance of the rebel ram Merrimack till its destruction; up the rivers in conjunction with the first Peninsula campaign; for awhile with Farragut, in the Mississippi; then in the Flying Squadron; but the most of his work was in blockading off the Carolinas, and in minor engagements with shore batteries. During this service the Dacotah was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever and by another of smallpox. En route homeward, after this cruise, Surgeon Bloodgood was captured by railroad raiders in Maryland, but effected his escape from the prisoners bound for Libby Prison. In the years succeeding the war, Surgeon Bloodgood, among other duties, was, on the breaking out of yellow fever aboard the Jamestown, ordered to that ship in the tropics, aboard which the mortality proved phenomenal. He was one of the few who survived an attack of the pestilence. From Panama Bay (for disinfection), the Jamestown sailed to Sitka, and there participated in the ceremonies of the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States. He joined the Plymouth on the European station, and later was on the Asiatic station as fleet surgeon. He served successively aboard the flagships Colorado, Lackawanna and Hartford. After a tour of shore duty in New York his next and last service afloat was as fleet surgeon of the European station, aboard the flagship Trenton, 1877-9. Returned from the Mediterranean, he was placed in charge, first of the naval hospital in Brooklyn, and next of the laboratory. He was in charge of the latter when he was retired in August, 1893. During the Spanish-American War he was ordered for special duty to the naval hospital and continued there until the close of hostilities. In 1890 Dr. Bloodgood married Miss Jennie Ruger, sister of Chief Justice Ruger, of the Court of Appeals. She survives him, together with his daughter, Miss Lisa Delavan Bloodgood and his grandchildren, Delavan and Louise Downer. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Holland Society, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, and of the University, Yacht and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York, and of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. He was one of the charter members of the Hamilton Club. In the summer he occupied a place at Lake George, known as "The Bungalow." The funeral services were held on April 7, the interment being in Greenwood. The honorary pallbearers were Surgeon General Tryon, Surgeon General Van Rye, Medical Director H. J. Babin, Surg. Philip Leach, Comdr. J. M. Miller and Comdr. J. B. Briggs, all of the Navy.

Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee, U.S.N., who died at Mare Island, Cal., April 4, 1902, was appointed from California to the Naval Academy in September, 1874. He has served on the Coast Survey Schooner, the Adams, Mohican, Monterey, Yorktown, Petrel, Charleston, Monocacy, at the Naval Academy on the Monongahela and Wilmington, and on other duty. For some time he has been under treatment at Mare Island Hospital. He was commissioned a lieutenant in February, 1896.

The remains of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U.S.A., will be transferred from Los Angeles, Cal., and re-buried in the Arlington Cemetery at Washington about May 17. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and President Roosevelt and representatives of both houses of Congress will attend.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Roland Brainard, U.S.N., retired, were held in the Navy Academy Chapel, Friday morning, the Rev. H. H. Clark, Chaplain, U.S.N., officiat-

ing, after which the burial took place in the Naval Cemetery. A firing party of the Academy marine guard fired three volleys over the grave. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Benson was in charge of the funeral cortege. The Naval Academy band played the funeral march to the grave. The pallbearers were: Prof. P. R. Alger, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard and J. Hood; Lieuts. L. S. VanDuser, W. P. Winchell, and C. S. Williams, all of the Navy. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased, officers, and professors of the Naval Academy.

Frank Huntly, a marine on board the U.S.S. Oregon, met instant death on the ship, March 24, at the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, by a fall down the port after-steerage ladder leading from the berth-deck to the gun-deck, a distance of about eight feet. He slipped on the top step and falling struck his head on the iron ladder, causing concussion of the brain. Mr. Huntly was thirty-six years old and had been in the Service since last June, entering from Seattle. His home was in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. Commander William H. Schuetz, U.S.N., who died in Washington, D.C., April 4 of a complication of acute stomach and lung troubles, was an officer of high attainments and unusually well equipped for the scientific branches of the service. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri in June 1867; was promoted midshipman, 1873; ensign July, 1874; master November, 1878; junior lieutenant March, 1883; lieutenant October, 1885; served on the Atlantic Station 1874-5; on the Monongahela, 1876-7; Michigan, Northwestern Lakes, 1877-8; Powhatan, North Atlantic Station, 1878-9; Tennessee, North Atlantic Station, 1879-91. He was ordered to special duty in Siberia, 1882-85, and brought back the remains found of the De Long party. On special duty at State Department, 1885-6; Navy Department, 1886-7; Superintendent of Compasses, 1888-9; on the Chicago, Squadron of Evolution, 1889-90; special duty, Navy Department, January 1893-7; ordered to the Marblehead April, 1897; and the Iowa March, 1898. He was the navigator of the latter vessel during the war with Spain. His knowledge of Russia and Russian policies, gained on his trips to Siberia, was most interesting and instructive. As a raconteur he had few equals at home or abroad. Some of his best stories are classics, and will be told for many years yet with pleasant memories of their author. The funeral services were held at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of April 6. The Marine Band and four companies of Marines under command of Major Thomas N. Wood, formed the military escort to the Baltimore and Ohio station, whence the body was taken to St. Louis, for interment. Many Army and Navy officers and prominent citizens were present to do honor to the deceased officer.

Sergeant Geo. E. Cook, U.S.A., retired, who died April 2, at 257 Syracuse Avenue, Oswego, N.Y., enlisted in 1873 in the 7th Cavalry and served in the campaigns of Custer against Sitting Bull and was with Major Bennett's command near the awful massacre of the Little Big Horn. He afterwards served with the 6th Cavalry in the campaign against the Apaches. He afterwards served in the 15th and 21st Infantry. He leaves a widow and two children.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert H. Gunnell, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., April 5. He was appointed a Third Assistant Engineer in the Navy from the District of Columbia in Feb. 1860, and served with distinction during the civil war. He was placed on the retired list July 3, 1873.

John T. Ware, father of Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th U.S. Inf., died at Aberdeen, Miss., March 30.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major John A. Hull, U.S.A., was married at Des Moines, Iowa, April 3, 1902, to Miss Greta Chase.

Lieut. Col. Selden Allen Day, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married April 9 at Washington, D.C., to Miss Helen H. Gardner, the well known author and lecturer. The ceremony was performed by Justice Shepard, of the Supreme Court of the District, an old friend of the contracting parties. Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, U.S.A., was best man, and Mrs. Pickett was matron of honor. The illness of Colonel Day's sister prevented the reception which was to have been given, also the intended wedding trip to Japan. After the ceremony the married couple left Fort Williams, Portland, Me., Colonel Day's present station.

The engagement of Miss Marion Strong, daughter of Lieut. Col. Richard Strong, U.S.A., to Rev. Gilbert M. Foxwell, assistant rector of Emmanuel P. E. Church, Baltimore, is announced. The wedding day will be shortly settled upon.

Miss Mary Edith Laws, a sister of Capt. Albert Laws, 24th U.S. Inf., was married on April 2 at Wango, Maryland, to Elmer C. Williams.

Lieut. Conrad E. Koerber, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Waters Allen, daughter of the late Paymaster Robert Allen, U.S.N., were married at Christ Church, Washington, D.C., April 5.

Capt. Francis W. Dickens, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., April 9, to Miss Edythe Pratt, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Pratt, No. 24 Iowa Circle, in the presence of a small company of relatives and intimate friends. Captain Dickens was accompanied by his best man, Paymaster T. H. Hicks, U.S.N., and the bride was escorted by her father. Her attendant maid was Miss Margaret Despard, of New York, a school girl cousin. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Ames performed the ceremony.

General Ezra P. Ewers, U.S.A., was married at Owenton, Ky., April 8, to Mrs. Mary E. O'Toole, widow of William D. O'Toole, a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1865, who resigned in 1871, and was later Post Trader at Fort Keogh, having many good friends in the Army. General and Mrs. Ewers were to remain in Cincinnati, O., for a few days, and then go to Washington, D. C., for several months.

Major and Mrs. James E. Shellenberger have issued cards of invitation for the marriage of their daughter, Mary McDowell, to Mr. Charles Kilburn Coit, Wednesday afternoon, April 23, 1902, at 3 o'clock at Saint Peter's Church, St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Coit will be at home at 306 Waverly avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., after June 5.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Edmund C. Robinson and Miss Myrtle Deck of Pomona, Cal. Miss Deck is the daughter of Mr. John C. Deck, a well known orange grower of Pomona. Mr. Robinson is the youngest son of Major George F. Robinson, retired, late Paymaster U.S. Army, and Mrs. Robinson. Since the retirement of Major Robinson in 1896 the family home has been at Pomona, California, where the Major owns a fine orange property. The wedding will be quietly celebrated on the morning of April 18, and the bride and

groom will depart immediately for a visit to eastern points for a few weeks. Upon their return to Pomona they will make their home on the ranch, in the management of which Mr. Robinson is associated with his father. With the exception of a long residence in Washington, D.C., Major Robinson's service was principally at western stations and in those cities the family is well remembered.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. S. S. O'Connor, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Delaware, Del., April 9, from leave of absence.

The wife of Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th U.S. Cav., gave birth to a son at Manila, P.I., February 24.

Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Hamilton is registered at "The Homestead," Hot Springs, Va.

Lieut. A. B. Warfield, Art. Corps, recently visiting in Wilmington, N.C., has arrived at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Lieut. P. R. Wood, 17th U.S. Inf., arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., this week from Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. N. J. Wiley, 5th U.S. Inf., recently visiting in Atlanta, Ga., has arrived at Fort Slocum, N.Y., en route to the Philippines.

Major R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., April 4, and assumed command of the Signal Corps post there.

Capt. W. E. Dove, U.S.A., retired, and his mother, Mrs. Julia E. Dove, are now residing at 1722 15th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot, Art. Corps, rejoined this week at Fort Constitution, N.H., from a month's visit to relatives at Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. L. Brown, Jr., 7th U.S. Cav., arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., this week from Cuba and joined Maj. G. F. Chase at the National Park.

Capt. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps, left Fort Greble, R.I., April 8, on a few weeks' leave and is visiting friends at 217 McLemore street, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Guillemet, of New Orleans, La., are spending several months with Mrs. Guillemet's parents, Major and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Vice Admiral Sir Henry Holdsworth Rawson, R. N., and Lady Rawson are among the passengers on the steamer Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool, April 9, for New York.

Lieut. F. McC. Smith, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who was tried before a general court-martial at Manila on charges of disobedience of orders and absence without leave, has been honorably acquitted.

Lieut. Jones Jackson, U.S.A., just retired for disability incurred in service, is undergoing medical treatment in Washington, D.C. He served seven years in the Hospital Corps before being commissioned in 1900.

Major J. N. Henry, Surg., arrived at Newport News, Va., from Fort Slocum, N.Y., early this week and accompanied the 2d Battalion of the 11th Infantry to San Francisco, whence he goes to the Philippines.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 12th Cav., late secretary and treasurer of the Soldier's Home, was banqueted at Harvey's, Washington, D.C., on the evening of April 7 before leaving to join his regiment at Fort Meade.

Miss Annie D. Davis, daughter of Judge Advocate Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., is visiting her friend, Miss Webster, of Richmond, Va., the daughter of Commander Webster, naval inspector at the works of the William R. Trigg Company.

An illustrated article on the United States Naval Academy appears in Collier's Weekly of April 5, written by Lieut. Louis S. Van Duser, U.S.N., now Secretary of the Naval Institute and instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the Academy.

Pay Director Frank C. Cosby, U.S.N., was retired from the active list of the Navy on April 10, having attained the retiring age of sixty-two years. He retires with the rank of Rear Admiral of the lower grade under the provisions of the personnel act.

Col. J. B. Burbank, Art. Corps, commanding Fort Hancock, has been the recipient of many congratulations this week on his promotion to Colonel, vice Andrus, retired. The Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery is now S. M. Mills, in command of Fort Wadsworth.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., sailed from San Francisco on April 8, en route to China, where he will become senior squadron commander under Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Station, U.S.N., whom he will succeed in command upon the retirement of Admiral Rodgers six months hence.

Reports were widely published early in the week that Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, U.S.N., retired, had died in Washington, D.C. The name was confounded with that of Passed Assist. Engr. Robert H. Gunnell, U.S.N., retired, who died on April 5. Dr. Gunnell is still alive, and resides at 600 20th street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton entertained at luncheon on Monday, March 31st, in honor of Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Gen. George L. Gillespie, head of the Corps of Engineers. The other guests who sat down to the beautifully appointed table, where yellow and white was the color scheme, and every detail was suggestive of spring and Easter tide, were Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Henry O'Connell, Mrs. Isaac Henderson, Mrs. Carbaugh, Mrs. S. G. McKnight and Miss Clara Davis. The luncheon was held at the home of General and Mrs. Wheaton in Washington, D.C.

The Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, State of New York, is to hold its eleventh annual meeting and banquet in celebration of the forty-first anniversary of the fall, and the thirty-seventh anniversary of the formal re-occupation of Fort Sumter, at the Sturtevant House, New York City, on Tuesday, April 15, 1902. The price of dinner tickets is one dollar each, and all veterans, without regard to locality of service, will be welcome. Special arrangements will be made for the attendance of ladies at the banquet. It is the expectation of the Council that Gen. N. M. Curtis, Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A., Gen. Robert L. Viele, Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Gen. E. S. Greeley, Col. John N. Partridge and others prominently connected with the Tenth Corps or the military operations in the Department of the South, will be present. Among other guests will be Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Commander of Lafayette Post, New York, and Gen. Horatio C. King, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. It is requested that members and friends will procure dinner tickets from the Treasurer, Major Richard Allison, Custom House, New York, before April 12, or notify him of their intention to join in the banquet.

Major W. H. Miller, U.S.A., is stopping at Hotel del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. S. Cressley, U. S.N., at Washington, D.C., April 5.

Capt. S. V. Ham, U.S.A., should be addressed room 807 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Col. E. Van A. Andruss, U.S.A., should be addressed at La Tourette Home, Bergen Point, N.J.

Mrs. E. H. Liscum has left her Florida home for her country place at Willowbrook, Elmira, New York.

Col. G. A. Goodale, 17th U.S. Inf., from Angel Island, Cal., should be addressed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Col. J. S. Billings, U.S.A., retired, so prominently identified in New York with educational matters, reached his 64th birthday to-day, April 12.

Lieut. R. J. Arnold, Art. Corps, recently visiting in Atlanta, Ga., has arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and entered upon duty at that post.

The engagement of Miss Jeanne Ray Watterman of 2 West 88th street, New York City, to Ensign Oscar Dibble Duncan, U.S.N., is announced.

Capt. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., will be at Charleston, S.C., about April 20, where he should be addressed at the U.S. Engineer office.

Major L. W. Crampton, Surgeon, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Adams, R.I., from leave of absence and taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Mr. Robert Hartshorne Lodge, grandson of the late Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, U.S.A., was married at Philadelphia, April 2, to Miss Mary Wilmer Reakirt.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Major S. R. Jones rejoined at Governors Island April 10, from a trip to Chicamauga to arrange for a camp for the 7th U.S. Cavalry.

Capt. Geo. H. McMannus, Art. Corps, has assumed command of Fort Washington, Md., on the retirement of Col. E. V. A. Andrews, Art. Corps, who has left for his home.

Lieut. H. T. Matthews, Art. Corps, is at present in command of Fort Mott, N.J., Major G. F. E. Harrison having gone to Governor's Island for duty as Artillery Inspector.

Comdr. J. J. Hunker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hunker are expected in Washington, D.C., in a few days from Pasadena, Cal., and later on will go to Richfield Springs for the summer.

Pay Inspector J. E. Cann, U.S.N., will be detached from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., June 1 next, for duty on the Wisconsin, and as fleet paymaster of the Pacific station.

The Duke of Cambridge entered upon his 83d year on Wednesday, March 27, and in the same month his successor in command of the British Army, Lord Wolseley, completes his 50th year of service.

Harper's Weekly believes "it may not be amiss to venture the suggestion that Major Tasker H. Bliss, of the Subsistence Department, temporary collector at Havana, is very likely to receive an early brigadier-generalship."

Mr. Electus Brady Howard, of Marquette, Mich., eldest surviving son of the late Col. Joshua Howard, U.S.A., and Major and Paymaster, U.S.V., 1861-1865, has been elected to membership in the Michigan commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at Utica, N.Y., at the annual banquet of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, on April 7, and was also the guest of honor at the dinner of the Maryland Society in New York City, April 9.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry has returned from the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, where she has passed the winter, and, with her sons, is at her apartment, 129 East Fortieth street. Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., is on two months' leave, at same address.

An association, entitled the National Service League, has been found in London, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington, with an influential committee, for the purpose of promoting the enactment of a law making naval and military training for national defense compulsory on all males.

Maj. Gen. Brooke has sent letters to the commanding officers of Fort Columbus, Myer and Ethan Allen expressive of his appreciation of the excellent appearance and drill of the troops from those posts which took part in the recent Military Athletic Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee on April 8 celebrated his seventieth birthday. At a dinner given in his honor by friends, Count von Waldersee referred to his Far Eastern experiences. He said that he came away convinced that they had not got very far on the road of a satisfactory solution, and that all the so-called Chinese experts did not know China at all.

Col. John R. Myrick, A.C., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., this week. Capt. H. G. Trout, 2nd Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, and Lieut. P. H. Malloy, 14th Inf., at Fort Niagara, all being members of the Board sitting for some time past in New York to examine enlisted candidates for commissions. The Board has completed its work and sent its proceedings to Major Gen. Brooke for revision, who will forward them in due course to the War Department.

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, U.S.A., is the author of a story published some years ago under the title of "Joe Saxton in Japan," under the nom de plume of D. A. Selden, M.D. We learn that this story is now being dramatized for presentation on the boards of the theater. Colonel Day is also the author of a less imaginative and more strictly professional work: "Infantry Tactics, or Drill Regulations for Foot Troops." This was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in February, 1888.

With its issue of April 5 our excellent contemporary, the St. Augustine Tatler, bids adieu to its readers for the present Florida season. We find the following among items of interest in its closing number: Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Alice Wherry, have left for the North to attend the wedding of the General's eldest son, William Mackey Wherry, Jr., and Miss Rhoda Edwards Zug, which is to take place in Pittsburg, Pa., on April 17. Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey have been at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, where they held a quiet little reception to old friends and acquaintances. Admiral Dewey was very enthusiastic over the Florida East Coast, and is quoted as saying that he and Mrs. Dewey will probably make Palm Beach and St. Augustine their winter home hereafter. On April 3 a grand military ball was given in the Casino ballroom at St. Augustine in honor of Governor Jennings, of Florida, Mrs. Jennings, and the Governor's military staff. Among Army people present were General Wherry and Miss Wherry, and Lieut. Col. John H. Calef, U.S.A., retired, of Atlanta.

Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th U. S. Inf., is stopping at the Castle Inn, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. R. R. Wood has left Madison Barracks, N.Y., for Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Lieut. James M. Fulton, Art. Corps, arrived at Fort Du Pont, Del., April 5, and joined the 45th Company.

Lieut. A. Greig, A.C., is a recent arrival at Lowell, Mass., from Fort Wadsworth, to recruit for the Artillery.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Inf., has left San Francisco for station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Major C. A. Williams, U.S.A., who recently returned from the Philippines, has arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. Charles G. Woodward, U.S.A., is temporarily located at 90 Nassau street, Milwaukee, Wis., on recruiting duty.

Lieut. R. P. Reeder, U.S.A., is at 2240 Francis Lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, where he will be for three months, on sick leave.

Lieut. George M. Bailey, 8th U.S. Cav., recently visiting in Burlington, Vt., and vicinity, has left there to join his troop at Fort Reno, Okla.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelia Avena Ireland to Dr. Montgomery Hunt-Sicard, son of the late Rear Admiral Sicard, U.S.N.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of Capt. D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., has as her guests her mother, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, and Miss Wilson, at Fort Myer, Va.

The engagement of Miss Mary Rawson Williams, daughter of Major Arthur Williams, 26th Inf., to Ensign Frederick J. Horne, U.S.N., is announced.

Major J. C. F. Tillson, 14th U.S. Inf., has relinquished duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and is preparing to start for San Antonio to join his regiment in Texas.

Capt. E. W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, who has been undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., was expected to rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., this week.

Col. Mott Hooten, 28th U.S. Inf., recently returned from the Philippines, and who will retire for age April 16, reported at the War Department April 8.

Gen. Ira M. Hedges, Past Dept. Commander, G.A.R., of New York, and a gallant veteran of the Civil War, died April 9 at his home in Haverstraw, N.Y.

Major C. H. Murray, 4th U.S. Cav., recently on duty in Chicago, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth and taken command of the squadron of his regiment at that post.

Lieut. Commander A. Mertz, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, Mass., has been assigned to duty in the Navy Yard at the latter place.

Read Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N. Mrs. McGowan and Miss Anna McGowan, started from New York, April 5, for Genoa, Italy, on the Lahn, to spend the summer in Europe.

Oberlin M. Carter is recovering from typhoid fever, but is down with malarial fever. The Leavenworth Prison authorities say the reports of his serious condition are exaggerated.

Col. Evan Miles, U.S.A., should be addressed for the present care Headquarters, Department of California, San Francisco. He expects to permanently locate in that city in the fall.

Major George Ruhlen, Mrs. Ruhlen and George Ruhlen, Jr., at present are located at 1017 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Major Ruhlen recently reported for duty at the Quartermaster General's Office.

Lieut. G. W. Biegler, 7th U.S. Cav., lately visiting in Newport, Ky., arrived at Governors Island this week, and will remain there on duty until a portion of his regiment arrives at Chickamauga, Ga., when he will join it there.

Captain John Stewart Kulp of the Medical Department has had the misfortune to so severely sprain his ankle that it may be several months before he will be able to walk without assistance. He is stationed at Angel Island, Cal.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q. M. Dept., U.S.A., of the transport Summer gave a large dinner party on board that vessel just before her recent departure from Manila, his guests including everybody of prominence in Army and Navy circles.

Secretary of War Root and Major General Brooke have had a recent conference relative to the maintenance of a light in the Statue of Liberty, Bedloe's Island, and there seems to be no doubt that a way will be found to maintain the light as of yore.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Capt. H. S. Whipple, Holland House; Capt. H. C. Cabell, Albermarle; Major C. D. V. Hunt, Murray Hill; Capt. John O'Shea, Grand Hotel; Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Encampment No. 23, Union Veteran Legion, Washington, D.C., arranged for a fitting reception of the remains of the late Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A., who was a charter member of the encampment. The remains will be forwarded from California and interred at Arlington about May 17.

Lieut. Leighton Powell, recently appointed and assigned to the 6th Infantry, is a son of Col. J. W. Powell, and is probably the oldest member of that regiment, having been born in the regiment, while his father was serving in Dakota. He is now at the Presidio, San Francisco, and leaves for the Philippines on the transport Sherman, April 16.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at the banquet given by the Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans, at the Hotel Marlborough, New York, April 8. Curiously enough Lloyd Collis, a son of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, one of the leading spirits at the Union League banquet at which Captain Coghlan recited the famous "Hoch der Kaiser" was toastmaster. General Collis was also present.

The engineer battalion at Washington Barracks has taken possession of Fort Foote, Md., opposite Alexandria, and will make it its headquarters for drill purposes during the summer. Rifles ranges are being established and sites located for camps. Fort Foote is an ideal place for a summer camp, its situation on a high bluff overlooking the river, giving a beautiful view of the river for several miles each way.

Col. David L. Brainerd, U.S.A., purchasing commissary at New York, and Capt. John Gibbons, Jr., U.S.A., quartermaster in Boston, Mass., were entertained at the Press Club, Boston, Mass., a few days since by Lieut. F. C. Brownell, who is an old-time friend of Colonel Brainerd. "It will be remembered," says the Boston Globe, "that Colonel Brainerd was the chief commissary of the Philippines, going out with the first expedition, and his successful handling of the immense supplies required for our Army brought him many compliments."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on April 9 authorized favorable reports on the nominations of Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes to be major general and Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Andrew S. Burt and Michael V. Sheridan to be brigadier generals.

Friends of Mrs. J. W. Heard, wife of Captain Heard, 3rd Cav., will be pleased to learn that she is now convalescent at Brown's Sanitarium, in Birmingham, Ala. She underwent an operation for appendicitis, March 28, and for a time it was thought that she might not recover, but the indications at present are of such marked improvement that her complete restoration is expected at an early date.

A press dispatch from San Francisco, April 9, says that Gen. W. R. Shafter, who is credited in a Los Angeles dispatch with having declared his willingness to accept the Republican gubernatorial nomination, authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for no office, and that he will under no circumstances give his consent to the placing of his name before a convention for any office now or at any future time.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U.S. Inf., who was until recently in command of the American Legation Guard in Peking, is spoken of as follows by the North China Daily News: "The American Commander of the Legation guard, Major Robertson, has left for the Philippines, where his services are more needed than here. The protection of the Palace was due largely to him, for which great appreciation has been expressed by the high mandarins."

The following were among the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending April 9, 1902: Lieut. P. W. Corbuser, U.S.A.; Dr. Walter E. Griffin, U.S.N.; Capt. F. J. Kernan, U.S.A.; Capt. J. R. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Lieut. T. M. Knox, U.S.A.; Col. J. I. Rodgers, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. A. Moore, U.S.A.; Capt. A. S. Bickham, U.S.A.; Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. R. West, U.S.A.; Capt. E. B. Frick, U.S.A.; and Major S. Pratt, U.S.A.

Lieut. P. W. Corbuser, 14th U.S. Cav., on leave from Fort Logan, Col., visited friends in Washington, D.C., this week making his headquarters at the Ebbitt House.

Col. James P. Kimball, surgeon general, U.S.A., just retired from active service for disability in the line of duty, has a long and honorable service dating from January, 1865. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., and Albany Medical College. He and Mrs. Kimball are at present at Garden City.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin, of Hopkins place and N street, Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Livingston Austin, to Lieut. Charles Longstreet Poor, U.S.N. Miss Austin is a near relative of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court. Lieutenant Poor has been on duty in the office of Naval Intelligence since the 1st of September, 1901. No date has been set for the wedding, and it will depend in some sense upon the length of Lieutenant Poor's present tour of duty.

Lambda Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, Columbian University, Washington, D.C., gave a farewell banquet April 7, in honor of 1st Lieut. Charles A. Ragan, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A. Lieutenant Ragan graduated from the Columbian University as honor man of the Medical Class of 1900, entered the Army in the fall of 1901, and has been stationed in Washington pursuing a post graduate course in the Army Medical School, from which he was recently graduated, and is now under orders for the Philippines.

General Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg gave a large reception at their home, 1440 M street, N. W., Washington, D.C., to the members of the faculty and the student officers of the Army Medical School. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. W. H. Forwood, Col. and Mrs. Calvin De Witt, Col. Charles Smart and Miss Smart, Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Major and Mrs. Walter Reed, Major and Mrs. Louis A. La Garde, Major and Mrs. E. C. Carter, Major and Mrs. William B. Davis, Major and Mrs. W. C. Borden, Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Capt. E. L. Munson, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, Miss Davis; Gen. and Mrs. John Moore, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Koerber, Miss Pettison, Miss Weston, the Misses Ryan, Miss Armes, Miss Patton, Miss Sheppard, and twenty-three student officers of the graduating class.

The report of Major Charles M. Gandy, U.S.A., Surgeon of the Post of Manila, for week ending March 8, shows the following assignments for medical duty in Manila and near Manila: Lieut. E. D. Shortidge; Companies C, D, K and M; N, C, S, and band, 24th Inf.; prisoners, and detachment of Hospital Corps, at Cuartel de Espana; and H. Q. Dept., North Philippines. Lieut. R. E. Noble; N. C. S., 6th Band, 27th, 31st and 36th Co's., Art. Corps, det. Ordnance and Hosp. Corps, at Fort Santiago. Capt. G. C. M. Godfrey; N. C. S. Band, Cos. E, F, G, H and I, 13th Inf., det. Hosp. Corps, casuals and civilian employees, at Cuartel Meise and Emergency Hospital. Capt. Leigh A. Fuller; 14th, 15th and 25th Co's., Field Art., Co. K, 13th Inf., and det. Hosp. Corps, at Pasay Barracks. Lieut. F. T. Woodbury, casuals and det. Hosp. Corps, at Santa Mesa. Capt. Charles Willcox, Co's A, B, C, D and M, 13th Inf.; Cos. E and H, engineers; casuals, and det. Hosp. Corps, at Malate Barracks, Exposition Barracks, and Camp Wallace. A. A. Surg. Wallace E. Parkman, at Camp Wallace. This report shows seven regular medical officers and one contract surgeon in Manila, six hospital stewards, four acting hospital stewards, one lance hospital steward, and 41 privates, Hospital Corps.

In compensation for the crushing defeat of General Lord Methuen's command in the western Transvaal on March 7 the British Government has witnessed a spontaneous demonstration of loyalty throughout the Empire, and especially in the colonies, which has inspired the imperial authorities with increased energy and confidence. New Zealand's reply to the sneers with which Methuen's disaster has been received in continental Europe is the prompt offer of an additional one thousand mounted men for South Africa. Canada comes forward with an extra contingent of two thousand, making in all seven thousand men that she has sent to the front. Australia is already hurrying further troops to Cape Town and India has signified her readiness to increase her contribution as emergencies may require. The promptness of these responses to the needs of the empire appears to have added greatly to the moral strength of the British Government besides infusing increased vigor into its military policy in South Africa. Furthermore, this impressive manifestation of colonial devotion is a reminder to all concerned that in any military entanglement of international character the British Empire must be dealt with as a compact, harmonious unit just now more conscious of her military resources than ever before.

THE ARMY.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila, P. I., March 21.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal., to sail for Manila April 21.
DIX—Sailed for Manila March 7.
EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.
GRANT—Sailed from Manila March 26 for San Francisco.
HANCOCK—Sailed from San Francisco March 15 for Manila.
INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 18.
KILPATRICK—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila April 12.
LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs. To sail for Manila May 1.
MCLELLAN—Sailed from New York Feb. 23 for Manila.
MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco March 19 for Manila.
RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.
ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.
SEDWICK—At New York, N. Y.
SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco April 1 for Manila.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila April 18.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila March 19 for San Francisco.
WARREN—Arrived at Manila April 2.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 3, 1902.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Edward J. Bloom, at large, to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. Edward H. Browne, 1st Inf., to be major, March 2, 1902, vice Claggett, 2d Inf., deceased.

Nominations received by the Senate April 4, 1902.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Louis E. Bennett, of Illinois, late major, 4th Illinois Vol., now captain in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George L. Hicks, Jr., of Maryland, late major and surgeon, 24th Infantry, U.S.V., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Guy E. Manning, of Ohio, late 2d lieutenant, 3d Ohio Vol., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles O. Zollars, of Colorado, late 2d lieutenant, 1st Colorado Vol., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Ralph E. McDowell, of Kansas, late private, 20th Kansas Vol., and Troop F, 11th Cav., U.S.V., now sergeant Troop F, 13th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., to be captain, March 21, 1902, vice Horne, 9th Cav., retired.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. James E. Burbank, Art. Corps, to be colonel, April 1, 1902, vice Andrus, retired.
Major Richard F. Strong, Art. Corps, (detached as assistant adjutant general), to be lieutenant colonel, April 1, 1902, vice Burbank, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 5, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be judge-advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, J. A., (since retired), May 21, 1901.

Col. John W. Clous, J. A., (since retired), May 22, 1901.

Col. George B. Davis, J. A., May 24, 1901.

To be Judge-Advocate General with the rank of colonel.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 21, 1901.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 22, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 24, 1901.

Major Enoch H. Crowder, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 21, 1901.

Major Jasper N. Morrison, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 22, 1901.

Major Edgar S. Dudley, J. A., to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 24, 1901.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., to be colonel, April 30, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, C. E., to be colonel, May 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., to be colonel, May 3, 1901.

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., to be lieutenant-colonel, April 30, 1901.

Major Henry M. Adams, C. E., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 2, 1901.

Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1901.

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., to be major, April 30, 1901.

Capt. Harry F. Hodges, C. E., to be major, May 2, 1901.

Capt. James G. Warren, C. E., to be major, May 3, 1901.

First Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, C. E., to be captain, April 30, 1901.

First Lieut. James P. Jervey, C. E., to be captain, May 2, 1901.

First Lieut. George P. Howell, C. E., to be captain, May 3, 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Almon L. Varney, O. D., to be lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 15, 1901.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., to be major, Oct. 15, 1901.

First Lieut. John W. Joyce, O. D., to be captain, Oct. 15, 1901.

To be judge-advocates with the rank of major.

John A. Hull, of Iowa, late major and judge-advocate, U.S.V., Feb. 2, 1901.

George M. Dunn, of Colorado, late major and judge-advocate, U.S.V., Feb. 2, 1901.

John Biddle Porter, of Pennsylvania, late major, 20th Inf., U.S.V., May 27, 1901.

Lewis E. Goodier, of New York, late major, 20th Inf., U.S.V., June 15, 1901.

Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Art. Corps, late major and judge-advocate, U.S.V., Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Frank L. Dadds, 9th Inf., May 22, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., (since retired), April 30, 1901.

Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., (since retired), May 3, 1901.

Col. Geo. L. Gillespie, C. E., May 3, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Jacob M. Coward, New Jersey, late captain, 4th N.J. V., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901.

Edward L. Glasgow, Kansas, late captain, 11th Cav., U.S.V., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901.

Robert B. McBride, Georgia, late captain, 3d U.S.V., Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1901.

SPECIAL ORDERS APRIL 11, H. Q. A.

A board of medical officers consisting of Major Walter D. McFaw, Surg.; Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; appointed to meet at West Point, June 2 for physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, and Cadets at the Academy ordered before it.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, is assigned duty and station in Washington.

Leave for two months granted Contract Surg. Thomas Z. Ball and leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, Asst. Surg.

The leave granted Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 14th Cav., extended fifteen days.

Major Albert S. Cummins, Art. Corps, detailed member examining board Fort Monroe, vice Col. Frank G. Smith, Art. relieved.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Godfrey H. MacDonald, 10th Cav.

First Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Inf., is transferred from Com. M to K.

First Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf., transferred from Com. B to A.

Leave for three months granted 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, 22nd Inf.

G. O. 34, APRIL 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

We published a synopsis of this order from an advanced proof, in our last issue. The following is part II of the order which we did not publish:

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 53 of the Manual for the Subsistence Department, approved April 27, 1896, is amended to read as follows:

53. Issues of canned tomatoes will be made in the full weight of that vegetable allowed to the ration. Being put up in cans of varying weights of contents the contents will be estimated as follows in making issues, viz: Of so-called 2 1/2-pound cans at 2 pounds; 3-pound cans at 2 1/4 pounds; gallon cans at 6 3/4 pounds. In making issues of canned jam as a component of the field ration the contents of the so-called 2-pound cans will be estimated at 1 3/4 pounds.

G. O. 35, APRIL 5, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations for the Army Transport Service, approved May 5, 1900:

1904. All correspondence in reference to securing permission for landing of troops at ports en route shall be made through the U.S. consuls at ports of call and in no case shall correspondence on the subject be had with contractors for supplies or through other persons than the U.S. consuls.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

Major General, U.S.A.

G. O. 36, APRIL 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Describes land acquired for military purposes in Island County, State of Washington, as an addition to the United States Military Reservation of Fort Casey, Washington, containing 16,696 acres more or less.

CIRCULAR 12, MARCH 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

Mileage orders in Artillery districts.—The commanding officer of an artillery district has no authority to issue orders carrying mileage to and from posts within the district under his command.—(Decision Sec. War, March 18, 1902—424504 A. G. Q.)

II. Announces that the Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., has been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds.

CIRCULAR 13, APRIL 4, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms occurring in the service, he directs that officers responsible for this property exercise great care in preventing such losses; they will be held pecuniarily responsible for the same in all cases in which it can not be shown clearly that every possible precaution was taken.

II. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Stoppage of pay of enlisted men for debt due the post exchange.—The provisions of paragraph 303 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 50, June 26, 1901, from this office, in regard to stoppage of pay of enlisted men for debts due the post exchange only authorize the settlement of such debts by the paymaster when making payments to enlisted men. Such debts can only be collected from any balance due the soldier after stoppages for debts due the United States and for forfeitures by sentences of courts-martial have been satisfied.—(Decision Sec. War, March 23, 1902—424550 A. G. Q.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 8, APRIL 3, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

Relates to the arrangement in classes of employees, under the War Department, included in the classified Civil Service.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 4, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

1. Officers of the Corps of Engineers are notified that the requirements of A. R. 715, as modified by G. O. No. 28, A. G. O., current series, in regard to filing copies of certain papers with each voucher for purchase after public notice, and adding to the voucher a certificate as to the necessity of making the purchases in the manner adopted, are held to apply only to expenditures from appropriations for works other than those for river and harbor improvement.

2. The said requirements are held not to apply to any accounts rendered to this office for the month of March 1902.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gillespie:

CHAS. S. BROMWELL,

Captain, Corps of Engineers.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 6, MARCH 21, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The following changes of stations of the companies of Coast Artillery in this Department are hereby made. The Headquarters and Band Art. Forces are assigned to station at Vedado, Cuba.

The 20th Co. (Captain Brown) and the 22d Co. (Captain Aultman) are assigned to station at Cabana Barracks.

The 23d Co. (Captain Moses) will remain at Santa Clara Battery.

The 24th Co. (Captain Gatchell) will remain at Battery No. 5, Vedado.

The 17th Co. (Captain Arnold) and the 19th Co. (Captain Ashburn), now at the Pircetecnia Militar and Battery No. 3, Vedado, respectively, are assigned to station at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba.

The buildings vacated in Battery No. 3, Vedado, will be utilized by the C. O. of the Art. Forces for Commissary, Quartermaster and Hospital purposes for the troops located in Vedado.

The 21st Co. (Captain Brady) and the 18th Co. (Captain McIntyre) will take station at Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

G. O. 7, APRIL 7, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The military post of Guantanamo, Cuba, is abandoned. The buildings now occupied by the troops will be placed in the custody of the Rural Guard Detachment. Upon completion of these transfers, troop G, 8th Cav., will proceed by marching to Santiago, preparatory to transfer to the United States. The surgeon, Hospital Corp detachment, and the post non-commissioned staff will accompany the command.

G. O. 9, APRIL 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under the provisions of paragraph 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

WILLIAM F. SPURGIN,

Colonel, 4th Inf.

G. O. 14, APRIL 5, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, when concentrated and relieved at Fort Thomas, Ky., as already provided for, will be placed en route for San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive at that point in ample time for embarkation on transport sailing from that port on April 15 to Manila.

G. O. 14, MARCH 28, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes instructions providing for and governing topographical work in this Department.

The engineer officer of the Department will, as soon as practicable, furnish each post in the Department with the latest map of the post and reservation, which will be supplemented and corrected to date by the engineer officer at the post, so as to show all important features of the terrain, natural and artificial, not only of the reservation, but of its environments.

With a view to utilizing the surveys made, the engineer officer, will act as instructor to the subaltern officers at the post in practical military topography and sketching, having due regard to their adequate practice, reasonable progress on the maps, and to the demands of their other duties. Post commanders will provide for such details of enlisted men as may be necessary for the assistance of the officers engaged in the field work, and to bring under instruction such enlisted men as show reasonable aptitude. Each map will bear a title, a linear scale and date; to be signed by the engineer officer; to contain full notes of its sources, and the names of all officers who have contributed to its preparation, with the part done by each so indicated as to give credit for good work and fix responsibility for errors.

This work will be included in the period prescribed for the practical instruction of the troops in this command for the present year.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G. O. 16, MARCH 31, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Headquarters, 8th Cavalry, Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

G. O. 17, APRIL 3, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following movements of troops are ordered:

Companies B and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will proceed not later than April 10th from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for station.

Lieut. Col. Earl D. Thomas, 13th Cavalry, and Troops B and D, 13th Cav., will proceed by marching not later than April 20th from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Meade, So. Dak.

The 20th Battery, Field Artillery, will be relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed not later than April 20th to Fort Riley, Kan., for station.

G. O. 28, FEB. 13, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces the relief of the 20th U. S. Infantry from duty in this Division and directs its return on the Sheridan and Egbert, to San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 22, FEB. 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Heilmann, deputy surgeon general, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of North Philippines, and assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the Division.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 23, FEB. 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The commanding general, Department of North Philippines, will relieve the First Battalion of the 15th U.S. Inf. from duty in the Fourth Separate Brigade and directed it to take station as follows in the 6th Separate Brigade:

Companies A and B at Sulat, Samar; Companies C and D at Lanang, Samar. Major Cornish will take station with companies C and D.

G. O. 36, FEB. 19, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission, at Echague, Isabela, Luzon, of which Capt. James J. Edmondson, Asst. Surg., U.S.V., was president, and 1st Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of several natives charged with the murder of five American soldiers of the 24th Inf., namely: Privates Edward L. Matthews, Gabriel McLeod, James Morris and William J. White, Co. A, 24th U.S. Inf., and Private Frank F. Wright, Co. B, 24th U.S. Inf., who were sick and en route to join their command. The natives were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. General Chaffee commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life. The comments of the General appear elsewhere.

G. O. 28, FEB. 21, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major William A. Glasford, Signal Corps, is announced as chief signal officer of the Division, relieving Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, who, will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 41, MARCH 1, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The commanding general, Department of North Philippines, will relieve a battalion of the 25th Inf., from its present station, and with this battalion relieve the 3d Inf. The 3d Inf. will be concentrated at Camp Wallace, Manila, not later than March 15th, when preparations will be made for the departure of the regiment for San Francisco, Cal., on the transport which will sail about March 16th. The commanding general, Department of North Philippines, on further notice given him will relieve a battalion of the 25th U.S. Inf., from its present stations, and with this battalion relieve the regimental headquarters and 2d and 3d Battalions of the 12th Inf., which will be concentrated at Camp Wallace not later than March 27th, where preparation will be made for their departure for San Francisco, on the transport which will sail about April 1st.

All privates of the 3d Inf., and of the organizations named of the 12th Inf., in their first enlistment who are present in this Division, and whose terms of service will not expire prior to July 1st, are transferred to the same lettered organizations of the 8th Inf., to date March 10th and 25th respectively.

G. O. 5, FEB. 18, 5TH SEP. BRIGADE.

With a view to a reorganization of the offices of chief quartermaster of the Brigade and depot quartermaster, Iloilo, Major John McE. Hyde, quartermaster, is, in addition to his duties as chief quartermaster of the Brigade, assigned to duty as depot quartermaster, Iloilo.

relieving Capt. G. G. Bailey, Q.M., U.S.A. Captain Bailey is assigned to duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Hilo.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 11, FEB. 15, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, of which Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., was president, and Capt. Frederick S. Wild, 13th Inf., was Judge Advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. F. McC. Smith, Art. Corps.

Charge 1—"Disobedience of orders." The specification alleges that Lieutenant Smith, Commanding 31st Co., Coast Artillery, having received on Jan. 11, 1902, from his superior officer, Lieut. Col. G. G. Greenough, Art. Corps, Commanding Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., an order in writing directing him to place the ammunition of the 3.2 inch guns in the lumber chests on that day, and that he explain in writing why the verbal order given him some time ago to this effect was not carried out, did willfully disobey the same, and did continue in such disobedience of said order up to the 13th day of Jan., 1902.

Charge 2—"Absence without leave." The specification under this charge, alleged that Lieutenant Smith, having applied verbally, through 1st Lieut. R. W. Briggs, Post Q.M., to his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. G. G. Greenough, for permission to be absent from the post for the evening, and being refused such permission unless the order, issued in the morning, directing him to have the lumber chests of his guns filled in readiness for emergencies had been complied with, did, nevertheless, absent himself from the post for several hours, he well knowing that he had failed to obey the order. "This at Fort Santiago, Manila, Jan. 11, 1902." The accused pleaded "Not Guilty to both the specifications and charges, and the court finding, "Not Guilty," did honorably acquit him.

General Wheaton approved the proceedings and ordered Lieutenant Smith released from arrest and restored to duty.

G. O. 12, FEB. 17, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Heilmann, Dep. Surg. Gen., having been relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of North Philippines, and assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Division of the Philippines, Major George D. De Shon, Surg. U.S.V., will take charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon, Department of North Philippines, until the appointment and arrival of Lieut. Col. Heilmann's successor.

G. O. 14, FEB. 25, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Private Daniel Healey, Co. C, 27th Inf., having been tried and found guilty of murder, by a G.C.M. convened at Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, was sentenced "To be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the reviewing authority may direct, two-thirds of the members concurring therein."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in this case having been submitted to the President for his action, the sentence was duly confirmed, and ordered carried into execution. General Wheaton accordingly directed that the sentence in the case of Private Healey, be executed at Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, April 2, 1902. The commanding general of the 4th Separate Brigade was charged with the arrangements for carrying this order into effect.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, accompanied by Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., aid-de-camp, will proceed to Washington, D.C., and return to their station in Chicago. (April 4, D.L.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., will proceed to the points named and make the inspections of money accounts, unserviceable property, recruiting stations and national cemeteries, as indicated: Evansville, Ind., Recruiting station; Nashville, Tenn.; Money accounts of Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, C.E. Nashville, Tenn., and Stone's River, Tenn.; National cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Money accounts of Major John G. D. Knight, C.E. Stone's River, Tenn.; National Cemetery, Chattanooga, National Park, Ga.; Unserviceable property, Knoxville, Tenn.; Recruiting station and National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn.; Money accounts of Capt. Charles L. Potter and E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., and National Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.; Recruiting station, Camp Butler, Ill.; National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill.; Money accounts of Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E. Rock Island, Arsenal, Ill.; Money accounts of disbursing officers, Rock Island, Ill.; National Cemetery. (April 1, D.L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to report in person, not later than April 15, 1902, for duty as Q.M., and A.C.S., on the transport Logan. (April 5, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Asst. Surg., is extended ten days. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Blapham, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William J. S. Stewart, Asst. Surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty and assignment to duty on a Government transport when a vacancy shall occur. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. George F. Owens, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (April 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. W. Edison Apple, Asst. Surg., will report to C. O. 2d Battalion, 29th Inf., Presidio San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty to accompany that detachment to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will then avail himself of the leave granted him. (March 31, D. Cal.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, to sail April 16th. (March 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Contract Surg. Hugo A. Wahl. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp, is further extended one month. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Col. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg. Gen., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement April 7, 1902, is announced. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. George H. Richardson, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Grant, Arizona Ter. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James E. Mead, Asst. Surg., recently appointed now at San Francisco, Cal., will report at San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Par. 11, S. O. 35, Feb. 12, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson, U.S.A., is revoked. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Par. 8, S. O. 23, Jan. 28, 1902, H.Q.A., is so amended as to direct Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson, upon his relief from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., by Major Edgar A. Means, Surg., to proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Par. 16, S. O. 71, March 25, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. Willis S. Horne, is revoked. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Willis S. Horne, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward T. Gibson, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for temporary duty and for assignment upon a transport when a vacancy shall occur. (April 7, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Sherman, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands and return. (April 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward T. Gibson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with 17th Inf., en route to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, (April 1, D. Cal.)

Major Charles Richard, Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman, scheduled to sail April 16th. (April 2, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker, to Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with 17th Inf., until its departure for the Department of the Columbia. (April 3, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Flick, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 3, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surgeon Julien R. Bernheim, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (April 9, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Arthur M. Lime, asst. surg. will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (April 9, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. H. S. Whipple, U.S. Cav., Paymr. these headquarters. (March 31, D. Colo.)

The following named paymasters are relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba, to take effect as soon as practicable after the payments on muster of April 30, 1902, and will then repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Paymaster General of the Army: Major John C. Muhlenberg; Major John L. Bullis; Capt. John R. Lynch. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Major Harry L. Rees, Paymr., will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Department for duty. (April 5, D.L.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Jeremiah A. Gulhan (appointed April 2, 1902, from sergeant, 95 Co., C.A.), now at Fort Hancock, N.J., is assigned to duty at that post. (April 5, H.Q.A.)

Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., will proceed to Hiltonhead, S.C., and accompany Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Art. Corps, in the inspection of the dynamite gun battery at that place. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. David Scott will be sent to Fort Getty, S.C., for duty. (April 5, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. Samuel E. Patterson (appointed April 2, 1902, from Sergt. 75th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Fort McKinley, Great Diamond Island, near Portland, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Lewis N. Prentice, who will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. Harvey A. Clark (appointed April 2, 1902, from Sergt. 120th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Strong, Mass., is assigned to duty at that post. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., is transferred from Co. L to Co. I, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, to take effect when his services can be spared. (April 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for the purpose of examining and testing the fire control cables at and near that post. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY-COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to take effect when his services can be spared. (April 3, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. A. E. WOODSON.

First Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav. will report May 13, 1902, to Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D. at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for examination with a view to his detail for duty in the Ordnance Department. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

First Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav., will report at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty with detachment convalescents at that post. (March 27, D. Colo.)

7TH CAVALRY-COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

First Lieut. Christian A. Bach, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 7th Cav. Lieutenant Bach will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty in that department until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will join his troop. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY-COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Second Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 8th Cav., Fort Reno, O.T., will proceed to Fort Sill, O.T., for duty with his troop. (March 25, D.M.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla. (March 25, D.M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., is further extended one month. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 8th Cav., will report in person to Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY-COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Veterinarian John Tempny, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for temporary duty for one month for instruction of officers and enlisted men of the 14th Cavalry in the care and treatment of diseases of horses. At the expiration of this period he will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for similar duty. (March 28, D. Colo.)

13TH CAVALRY-COL. E. M. HAYES.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., to join his troop (G, 13th Cav.) at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M., 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 24, D.D.)

15TH CAVALRY-COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 15th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 31, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH-CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C. (April 7, D.E.)

Col. William L. Haskin, Art. Corps, will proceed to Havana, and report to the commanding general, Dept. of Cuba. (April 4, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C. (April 7, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph Matson, Art. Corps. (April 7, D.E.)

The C.O., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will grant 1st Sergt. Denis Mcweeney, 7th Co., C.A., a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea. (April 7, D.E.)

Col. William L. Haskin, Art. Corps, will proceed to Havana, and report to the commanding general Dept. of Cuba, April 4, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, Art. Corps. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, Art. Corps. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. E. A. Stuart, Art. Corps, is relieved from further duty at Cabana Fortress, and will join his proper command. (March 31, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, now in the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will return to his proper station. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Art. Corps, is extended three days. (April 4, H.Q.A.)

Corps. J. P. McAteer and G. A. Rump, 72d Co., Fort Greble, have been promoted to Sergeants.

Corps. J. Daly, 51st Co., and C. T. Mulcehy, 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. T. C. Donnell, 77th Co., Fort Warren, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Lieut. F. L. Pindexter, A.C., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Monroe, April 3.)

Corp. J. M. Lloyd, 100th Co., Fort Terry, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Lieut. C. M. Bunker, A.C., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Screven, March 31.)

Corp. W. Boehlert, 118th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Lieut. M. Tidball, A.C., is detailed in charge of Post Garden. (Fort Totten, April 5.)

Corps. F. Ringer and B. F. Ream, 96th Co., Fort Warren, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. G. S. Lever, 44th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. J. M. Lacey, 102d Co., Fort Caswell, N.C., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. F. Soudermann, Jr., 7th Band, Fort Adams, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. L. P. Tripp, 75th Co., and E. Davis, 107th Co., Fort Preble, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, granted Capt. Robert E. Wyllie. (April 9, D.E.)

Leave for seventeen days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C. (April 7, D.E.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, with permission to go beyond sea. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, Art. Corps. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, will comply with the requirements of so much of Par. 11, S. O. 210, Sept. 9, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to him. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps, will report May 13, 1902, to Lieut. Col. Almon L. Varney, O. D., U.S.A., at San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, for examination with a view to his detail for duty in the Ordnance Department. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Principal Musician Bernt Nielsen, 3d Band, Artillery Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to the band, 17th Inf., as private. (April 8, H.Q.A.)

Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, relieved. (April 9, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Inf., will report to Major Ira MacNutt, O. D., at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to his detail for duty in the Ordnance Department. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY-COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. F. J. Kernan, 2d Inf.; Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., and Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, aides to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes, for duty. (March 27, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in San Francisco, Cal. (April 9, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, to take effect on or about April 15, 1902, is granted Capt. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf. (March 31, D.T.)

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 4th Inf., from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will join his regiment. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 12th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY-COL. C. W. MINER.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 31, D. Cal.)

7TH INFANTRY-COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

First Lieut. Henry M. Dichmann, 7th Inf., will report by letter to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., Acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Camp Skagway, Alaska, for the purpose of inspecting the site for a new post. (March 30, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY-COL. C. F. ROBE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to leave the limits of the department, is granted Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., Army Gen. Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (March 23, D. Cal.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Bains, Jr., 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect April 30, 1902. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., to duty in the Department of California until further orders. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DeRUSSY.

First Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY-COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 13th Inf. (April 3, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY-COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Patrick H. Mulla, 14th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, 2d Inf., president of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., will report to Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Grant, Arizona Ter., for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 31, D. Cal.)

17TH INFANTRY-COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Sam P. Heren, 17th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (March 23, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 2, D. Cal.)

The following named companies of the 17th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations designated as follows: Cos. B and I, to Boise Barracks, Idaho; Cos. K and M, to Fort Wright, Washington. (April 3, D. Cal.)

The detachment of the 17th Inf., in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to station, as follows: Headquarters, band, and the 2d Battalion, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (March 31, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 17th Inf., will report to the C. O., 17th Inf., in camp at the Presidio, for duty. (March 31, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Immediately upon the arrival at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, of relieving troops of the 20th Inf., ordered to that post, either from Fort Sheridan or San Francisco, the commanding officer of the barracks will cause Co. B, 2d Inf., to return without delay, by rail, to Fort Thomas, Ky., and there join its battalion to proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (April 3, D. L.)

The 1st Battalion, 20th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., except one company to be selected by the regimental commander, will proceed as soon as practicable, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and there take station. The expected company, to consist of not less than two officers and fifty enlisted men—this strength to be effected by transfer from the other companies of the 1st Battalion—will proceed by rail at the earliest practicable date from Fort Sheridan to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary service at that post, to perform the necessary guard and other post duties after the departure therefrom of the 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., for the Philippines. (April 3, D. L.)

Capt. William S. Graves and 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to join their regiment in the Department of the Lakes. (April 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 1, D. L.)

First Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., will report to Major Francis J. Ives, Surg., president of the examining board to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, to date from April 1, 1902. (March 31, D. Cal.)

Sergeant William P. Beck, Co. F, 20th Inf., will report April 10, 1902, before a board of officers to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for preliminary examination for entering the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. (April 7, D. L.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. JAS. MILLER.

The leave granted Capt. John R. Seyburn, 22d Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (March 29, D. M.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at Omaha, Neb., for examination for promotion. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Henry Parshall, 22d Inf., will join his company at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. (April 3, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Lieut. G. A. Herbst, 23d Inf., is appointed Q.M. and Commissary. (Madison Barracks, March 31.)

Capt. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., is detailed Range Officer. (Fort McPherson, April 2.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the first available transport sailing for the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (April 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf. (April 7, H. Q. A.)

Major Lorenzo W. Cook, 26th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 31, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. AUMAN.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, 29th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 31, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 29th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 31, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. LEE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 6, 1902, is granted Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 28, D. Colo.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Second Lieut. R. H. Pollon, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed to Ponce, P.R., for duty with Co. D, of his regiment. (March 24, D. P. R.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer March 17, 1902, of 2d Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., 14th Inf., to the Art. Corps, with rank from August 1, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Kilbourne is assigned to the 60th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company. (April 4, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, from the 13th Inf., to the 8th Inf.; Second Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, from the 8th Inf., to the 13th Inf. (April 9, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list. Sergeant of Ordnance James T. Jeffers, Sergeant Charles Winman, general service; Private Thomas Potter, Hospital Corps. Private Patrick Scullin, Hospital Corps. Private John Parker, 16th Company, Coast Artillery. (April 9, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D.; Capt. William S. Peirce, O.D.; Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, April 9, 1902, for the examination of 1st Lieutenants of the line of the Army who may apply for detail to duty in the Ordnance Department. (April 4, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, March 31, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. S. Peter W. Wily, Co. B, Corps of Engineers, for the position of Post Quartermaster Serg., U.S. Army. (March 27, D. M.)

A board of officers to meet at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, Dep. Surg. Gen.; Major Edward J. McClernand, U.S. Cav.; A.A.G.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry C. Lyon, 2d Inf.; Capt. William H. Russell, 2d Inf.; Capt. Isaac Newell, 2d Inf., recorder. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Francis J. Ives, Surg.; Major Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps; Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps; Contract Surg. Chas. F. Smith, 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Art. Corps, recorder. (April 8, H. Q. A.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The troops designated for duty in the Department of the East, by G. O. 31, will upon arrival therein from Cuba, proceed to take station as follows:

The 1st Squadron (Troops A, B, C and D), and Troops I and K, 2d Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Headquarters, Band and 12 Troops, 7th Cav., at Camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Third Battery, F. A., at Fort Meyer, Va. (April 7, D. E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Albert H. Stevens and James B. Taylor, Art. Corps, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, will take charge of detachment of recruits for the 18th Inf., to be sent from Columbus Barracks, for distribution by the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, to companies of the regiment in that department. Upon their arrival at Fort D. A. Russell and the completion of their duties with the recruits destined for that post the officers accompanying the detachment will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.—Captain Palmer to report to the commanding general, Department of California, and Lieutenants Stevens and Taylor to join their respective companies. (April 2, D. L.)

1st Lieut. Christian A. Bach, recently appointed, 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (April 2, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and make certain investigations. (April 5, D. L.)

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., to relieve Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 31, D. Cal.)

ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 24th U.S. Inf., (from private, Co. M, 19th U.S. Inf.), will proceed to Manila.

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Infantry.

Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., having been chosen by vote of the provincial electors of the Province of Tayabas, Luzon, for the office of Governor of that province, he is detailed for such duty. (Feb. 15, D. P.)

Capt. George P. White, 9th U.S. Cav., has been detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, to date Jan. 31, 1902, he will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division, for instructions. (Feb. 15, D. P.)

First Lieut. Claude H. Miller, 26th Inf., will proceed to the station of his company on the Island of Samar. (Feb. 17, D. P.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Riets, from duty in the Department of North Philippines and will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Division, for instructions. (Feb. 17, D. P.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet in Manila, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. Detail for the Board: Major Louis Brechemin, Surg.; Major William H. Arthur, Surg.; Major John L. Phillips, Surg.; Major Charles M. Gandy, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Walter D. Webb, Asst. Surg. (Feb. 18, D. P.)

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., will report to the adjutant general of the Division for duty in charge of the Division of Military Information, at these headquarters, relieving Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., who will remain on duty as assistant in that office. (Feb. 18, D. P.)

The following changes in station and duties of medical officers and contract surgeons, are announced: Major William D. Bell, Surg., Capt. Francis J. Purcell, Asst. Surg., and Contract Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey and C. Edward Sears, will report to the commanding general, Department of South Philippines, for duty. 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Asst. Surg., upon being returned to duty from sick in hospital, will report on the transport Sumner, for duty, relieving Capt. Fred F. Sprague, Asst. Surg., who will report to commanding general, Department of South Philippines, for duty. 1st Lieut. Louis Brechemin, Jr., Asst. Surg., will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Division for instructions. (Feb. 18, D. P.)

Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (Feb. 18, D. P.)

The commanding general, 6th Separate Brigade, will convene a board of officers to meet at Tacloban, Leyte, for the examination of the following named officers to determine their fitness for promotion: Captain Pierce, M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George W. Helms, 19th Inf. (Feb. 18, D. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

The following named officers now in Manila, will proceed to the stations indicated opposite their respective names for duty: Maj. T. F. Davis, 15th Inf., Sorsogon; 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cavalry, San Felipe; 1st Lieut. Reuben Smith, 28th Inf., Damarinas; 3d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., San Pablo; 2d Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., Legaspi; 2d Lieut. Charles Keller, 3d Inf., Malabon, Rizal; 2d Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., Aparri; 2d Lieut. William M. True, 16th Inf., Aparri; 2d Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., Boac, Marinduque. (Feb. 17, D. N. P.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Riets, will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 17, D. N. P.)

First Class Serg. Daniel T. Lebo, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 17, D. N. P.)

First Class Serg. Joseph A. Beckmeyer, Sig. Corps, from Manila to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, and take station there as operator. (Feb. 17, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for further orders. (Feb. 19, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler, will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 20, D. N. P.)

Chap. Haley C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., now at Batangas, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 20, D. N. P.)

The 1st Battalion of the 15th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Department of North Philippines and will proceed to the Island of Samar, and take station as follows: Cos. A and B, at Sulat; Cos. C and D at Lanang. Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf., will take station at Lanang. (Feb. 20, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Alexander M. Miller and 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., now at Lucena, Tayabas, will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 22, D. N. P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila on March 10, 1902, to examine for promotion such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. William Auman, 29th Inf.; Major Charles M. Gandy, Surg.; Capt. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf.; Samson L. Paison, 13th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. William Roberts, Asst. Surg., U.S.A.; Captain Webster will act as recorder for the Board. (Feb. 22, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Frank E. Thompson, will proceed from San Felipe, Zambales, to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 24, D. N. P.)

Hospital Steward Edwin A. Searson, will report at Post of Manila, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 24, D. N. P.)

Hospital Steward Francis E. Thuney, will proceed to Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 24, D. N. P.)

Hospital Steward Axel R. Stille, to First Reserve Hospital, Manila for treatment. (Feb. 24, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Masbate, Island of Masbate, and comply with instructions, relative to the inspection of military telegraph lines. (Feb. 26, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., to Vigan, South Ilocos, for duty. (Feb. 26, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., to San Fernando, Pampanga, and report to Brig. Gen. William H. Bishce, U.S. Army, for duty as aid-de-camp. (Feb. 26, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Alexander M. Miller and 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (Feb. 26, D. N. P.)

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., will, when relieved as Provincial Governor of the Province of Nueva Ecija, proceed from San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, to Manila, for further orders. (Feb. 27, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty. (Feb. 27, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., will proceed to Tugay, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 27, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. William S. Mages, 25th Inf., from further duty at the Post of Manila, to the station of his company at San Marcelino, Zambales. (Feb. 27, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Charles E. Schwartz, 24th Inf., will report to his regimental commander at Headquarters Post of Manila, for duty. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. George B. Rodney, 6th Cav., now at San Felipe Neri, Rizal, will proceed to Bayambang, Pangasinan, and relieve Capt. Nathaniel P. McClure, commanding Troop C, 5th Cav., of his duties at that station. Captain McClure will proceed to San Felipe Neri, Rizal, for appointment as quartermaster of his regiment. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Lindsey E. Cheatham, Philippine Scouts, will conduct a detachment of recruits for the 8th Inf., from Manila to Santa Cruz, Laguna, and then report to the Commanding General, 3d Sep. Brigade, Batangas, for temporary duty. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., having reported, will conduct a detachment of recruits for the 1st and 6th Cav. and the 21st Inf., from Manila to the stations of Binan, Calamba, Los Banos, Santo Tomas and San Pablo, and then report to his regimental commander at Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., having reported, will conduct a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. and 21st Inf. from Manila to the stations of Batangas, Lipa and San Jose, and will then return to Manila. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., will conduct a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. and 21st Inf. from Manila to the stations of Lucena, Tayabas, Faraya, San Juan de Boc Boc, Tiaon, Buan and Lobbo, and then return to Manila. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. John A. Murtaugh, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Hagonoy, Bulacan, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. William V. Kellogg, who will then proceed to San Miguel, Bulacan, relieving Contract Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler. (Feb. 28, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, 24th Inf., will proceed to Baler, Principe, and relieve Capt. Howard W. French, Q.M., 24th Inf., who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 1, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. William M. Goodale, 16th Inf., will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (March 1, D. N. P.)

Brig. Gen. William H. Bishce, 2d Sep. Brig., San Fernando, Pampanga, will proceed to Manila for the purpose of consulting with the Department Commander, and then return to his proper station, San Fernando, Pampanga. (March 1, D. N. P.)

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to Pasig, Cainta, Taytay, and such other places in the Province of Rizal as it may be necessary to visit, to investigate the alleged outrages in the town of Cainta upon natives friendly to the United States. (March 1, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Charles E. Jackson, will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty. (March 1, D. N. P.)

The 3d Inf. will be concentrated at Camp Wallace, Manila, not later than March 12th, with a view to its departure for San Francisco, Cal., on a transport sailing about March 18, 1902.

The following changes of station will be made at the earliest practicable moment for the purpose of relieving the 3d Infantry:

Headquarters and Band, 25th Inf., from Iba, Zambales, and Co. K, 25th Inf., from Castillejos, Zambales, to Malabon, Rizal, with a detachment at Calocan, Rizal; Co. I, 25th Inf., from San Felipe, Zambales, to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija; Co. L, 25th Inf., from San Marcelino, Zambales, to San Miguel, Bulacan; Co. M, 25th Inf., from San Antonio, Zambales, to Baliuag, Bulacan. Majors D. H. Brush and W. C. Buttler, 25th Inf., will take a station at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and Malabon, Rizal, respectively. (March 1, D. N. P.)

The 12th Inf., will be concentrated at Camp Wallace, Manila, not later than March 27th, with a view to its departure for San Francisco, Cal., on a transport sailing about April 1st. (March 1, D. N. P.)

The following changes of station will be made to relieve the 12th Inf., the movements to take place when further notice is received from these headquarters: Co. A, 25th Inf., from Santa Cruz, Zambales, to Bamban, Tarlac; Co. B, 25th Inf., from Alaminos, Zambales, to Gerona, Tarlac; Co. C, 25th Inf., from Alaminos, Zambales, to Tarlac, Tarlac; Co. D, 25th Inf., from Dasol, Zambales, to Moncada, Tarlac; Cos. I, K, L and M, 25th Inf., to embark at San Felipe, Zambales, and to proceed to station, via Manila; Co. A, 25th Inf., to embark at Santa Cruz, Zambales, and proceed via Manila to new station.

The stations at Santa Maria, Hagonoy, Malolos and Bulacan, Bulacan, will be discontinued, or at the discretion of the Brigade Commander, occupied by detachments when such action may be required.

The stations at Paniqui, Camiling, Capas and Victoria, Tarlac; San Juan de Guimba, and Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, will be discontinued.

Stations at Dasol, Alaminos, Santa Cruz, San Felipe, Castillejos and San Marcelino, Zambales, will be discontinued. (March 1, D. N. P.)

Major Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf., will assume command of the military prison at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, relieving Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf. (March 3, D. N. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Contract Dental Surg. F. P. Stone, will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (Jan. 6, D. S. P.)

Major Robert Burns, Surg., and Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., from Cebu, Cebu, and are assigned to duty at the Base Hospital, Manila. (Jan. 7, D. S. P.)

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., to duty as post surgeon, Cebu, Cebu, in addition to his present duties as Medical Supply Officer. (Jan. 7, D. S. P.)

Capt. Abraham D. Williams, Asst. Surg., and Contract Surg. G. Parker Dillon, are assigned to temporary duty at the Base Hospital, Cebu, Cebu. (Jan. 10, D. S. P.)

FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Major Frank West, U.S. Cav., inspector general of the Brigade, will proceed to Pototan and Santa Barbara, Panay, P.I., to inspect those stations and their sub-stations, and then return to Iloilo. (Feb. 11, 5th Sep. Brig.)

First Lieut. John Robertson, 6th U.S. Inf., with detachment of three enlisted men, now in Iloilo, P.I., will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, P.I. (Feb. 13, 5th Sep. Brig.)

The following changes of stations of medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps are announced: Capt. S. D. Huntington, Asst. Surg., from Leon, Panay, relieving Contract Surg. O. W. Pinkston, who will proceed to Iloilo; Capt. George R. Plummer, Asst. Surg., from duty at Danao, Negros, to Capiz, Panay, for duty; Contract Surg. T. G. McSwain, will proceed to Iloilo, P.I. (Feb. 17, 5th Sep. Brig.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as surgeon, Post of Iloilo, Contract Surg. O. W. Pinkston, will report to the surgeon, Post of Iloilo, for duty as assistant. (Feb. 20, 5th Sep. Brig.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., is appointed honorary and consulting member of the Municipal Board of Health of Iloilo, P.I. (Feb. 21, 5th Sep. Brig.)

Contract Surg. F. R. Underwood, to Bacolod, to await further orders. (Feb. 21, 5th Sep. Brig.)

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SHIP BUILDING IN NAVY YARDS.

Several representatives of labor organizations in
industries related to shipbuilding appeared before the
House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 2 to
urge the adoption of plans providing that warships for
the Government shall hereafter be constructed in the
Navy yards. These gentlemen contended that the build-
ing of ships in the Navy yards would be a good thing
not only for the Government and for labor interests,
but that it would appeal to the patriotism of the peo-
ple. They held that the Government could compete
successfully with private firms and insisted that the
Navy yards should be allowed to bid against outsiders
for the construction of all new warships. They did
not dispute the chairman's statement that wages in the
Navy yards were about fifteen per cent higher than
those paid in private yards, but declared that for fif-
teen per cent higher wages the Government gets twenty-
five per cent higher skill. Nor did they attempt to
explain why it is that, whereas none of the ships
built in private yards has cost more than \$700 per ton,
those built at the Navy yards have cost an average of
\$860.46 per ton. The labor delegates were reminded
that the majority of the Navy Department experts
were agreed that the work could not be done as
cheaply at the Navy yards as in private establishments
and that the Secretary of the Navy had stated that it
would cost forty to fifty per cent more if done at the
Navy yards—but notwithstanding this, the delegates
expressed the opinion that it would be right for the
committees as members of Congress to discriminate
in favor of labor organizations and give them the work
at an increased price over that for which the Govern-
ment can have it done by contract. The matter was
taken under advisement.

The board, of which Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., was
senior member, having two opinions on the subject of the
advisability of using certain buildings at Port Royal for
training station purposes, their report was submitted to
Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., for comment and
recommendation. In his report, dated March 24,
Admiral Taylor states that he perceives no objection to
retaining the shops in commission at Port Royal for slight
repairs to vessels until Charleston is somewhat forward
and able to do at least some of the work, but that in the
meantime one building besides the one at present in use
as a dormitory should be put in a state to receive recruits
until the naval station at Charleston is ready or nearly so.
Secretary Long has accordingly asked Congress for an ap-
propriation to make the alterations desired.

The National Committee having in charge the question
of changing the date for the inauguration of the President
of the United States has decided to recommend the last
Thursday in April instead of the 4th day of March as
the day for the inaugural ceremonies.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

STATEMENTS OF LIEUT. GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

It was our intention to consider the subject of the
bill for the reorganization of the staff of the Army
somewhat at length editorially this week, but at the last
moment we received a complete report of the testimony
given before the Senate Military Committee by Generals
Schofield and Merritt, which presents the argument for
the bill so forcibly and so interestingly that we substi-
tute what they say for our own remarks on the same
subject. We learn that the testimony of these experienced
officers, and especially that of General Schofield, has
completely altered the status of the bill before the Senate
Committee and that there is now a prospect that it
will be reported by the Committee. It will be observed
that the approval of the bill as a whole by Lieutenant
General Schofield is hearty and unreserved, and that
General Merritt has expressed his cordial concurrence
in what General Schofield says. The features of the bill
other than those discussed by General Schofield, in the
remarks that follow, are treated at length in an article
appearing in another column. General Schofield said in
part:

The duties are not conferred by statute, and therefore
there is no restriction upon anybody in the Executive De-
partments of the Government in changing and modify-
ing the duties of the Commanding General whenever they
please. They may let him command the Army whenever
they please, as has been done.

The Constitution makes the President the Commander-
in-Chief. There can not possibly be under him another
commander acting independently of his War Minister.
If you attempt to draft a law which shall give to the
commanding general, without reference to the Secretary
of War, the command of the Army, even under the di-
rection of the President, you will find that you are run-
ning contrary to the power of the President under the
Constitution of the United States all the time. That has
been attempted during the past twenty-five or thirty
years.

Now, I will tell you the thought that has been in my
mind, and it may all be wrong, but it is the best that I
have been able to evolve; and I think, as Secretary Root
has said, there is no possibility of anything else, and he
has studied it, and he is as strong a lawyer as there is
in the country to-day. As he says, I have not been able
to conceive of, nor anybody else been able to suggest,
any other way in which this thing can be done. If any-
body else could ever have been able to suggest anything
else that would practically work, I would have heard of
it before now. The very exalted individual office, so
called, of Commanding General of the Army, must disap-
pear. There is no room for it in this Government, no
matter who occupies it; it is not a question of personality
at all, or the character of the individual, so far as this
great question is concerned. He must be what other na-
tions of the earth have, a chief of staff, not a command-
ing general.

The Germans are probably the best type, and Von
Moltke is probably the best illustration in modern times
of what the military chief of staff may be and should be.
He was the chief of staff of the German Emperor.

A report would come in, for example, from the Crown
Prince. He had had a terrific fight and he would say:
"Such and such is the military situation; what are the
orders?" Then Von Moltke would read that dispatch
to the Emperor, and after reflecting for a few moments,
or rather giving the Emperor a few moments in which
he might seem to reflect, he would turn to him and say,
"In view of what the Crown Prince reports, your Maj-
esty will doubtless order so and so." The Emperor would
say, "Yah, yah," and Von Moltke's order went out at
once, and was delivered and executed as the order of the
Emperor, the commander-in-chief of the German Army.
Everybody knew that it was Von Moltke. Otherwise they
would have been very anxious. But he had all that pow-
er of the German Emperor behind the order; and it was
Von Moltke's order, and he was the best soldier in the
world. As we all know, this great military empire, hav-
ing at its head the commander-in-chief, the German
Emperor, who had been educated as a soldier from
childhood, and he did not trust himself. He wanted
a chief of staff who should be and was a better
soldier than he—a man chosen from all the military
men of the Empire, because he had shown in all his
career of forty years that he was the best military schol-
ar among them. He made him what he called the chief
of staff: a man who should prepare all the plans and mil-
itary operations for him, formulate all his orders, keep
him instructed all the time in regard to what the sit-
uation was, and what he, the Emperor and commander-
in-chief, ought to do, and when the emergency arose,
to issue.

That was under the empire, with a man 70 years old,
who had been educated as a soldier and had been a
soldier for fifty years or more. How much more do we
need that under a republic, where our President, the
Commander-in-Chief, is not a soldier and does not pre-
tend to know anything about the details of military
affairs, and yet himself commands the Army? How much
more does he need a competent staff, with an educated
chief than an empire? As to Germanizing, or Russian-
izing, I am not afraid of that. I think we might Ger-
manize other things a little with advantage, possibly.
But I do not care about that term. What I want is to
look at these military systems, and to take the best that
we can get, and then modify it if necessary so as to
make it exactly fit our institutions.

Senator Foraker. The German system is recognized
as one of the very best, if not the very best, in the
world.

General Schofield. Yes, sir; the very best.

Senator Harris. How long has Von Moltke been
chief of staff?

General Schofield. He was in the staff and a part of
it all his life.

Senator Harris. This bill requires a four years' de-
tail.

General Schofield. If I may be permitted to remark upon it in this way, that has come from that fountain of errors, the Congress of the United States, which provides for the retirement of the very best men just when they come to the age when Von Moltke won his greatest triumphs.

Senator Burrows. Just when they get old enough to do something?

General Schofield. Yes. I am not superannuated, yet I have been retired for a long time. If we had at the head of the Army for years the same distinguished general, other things being satisfactory, that would be very well; but what is the use of a great general as the nominal head of the Army if the President will not even talk to him, except to criticize him, or if the Secretary of War and he do not even see each other? What good is he—

Senator Burrows. Why would not the same condition of affairs exist between the chief of staff and the President?

General Schofield. Because he would relieve him and get another.

Senator Scott. So far as you have been able to investigate and examine, you think this bill would be an improvement over our present law?

General Schofield. If asked the question I would not hesitate to say that it is a vast improvement. I do not think the bill is quite perfect, and I think there are probably some inadvertences in some particulars, but it is a good bill as it stands. It is proposed by this bill to keep the entire command and administration of the Army right in the hands of the President, where the Constitution puts it, and to enable him to bring right to his council table, as I have known a President in my time to do, his chief of staff. I was called on, and they confided in me to assist them first in finding out what order they should issue, and then called upon me to dictate absolutely the language of the order they wanted to issue, and had it telegraphed right from that room at that very time. In several cases in my time the President has done that, and the Secretary of War has sat by my side and written out in his own hand the order dictated, and it has been sent by telegraph within five minutes after I dictated it.

Senator Cockrell. If the commanding general has no authority by law he certainly has none by the Constitution. I understand that; but why, even if the commanding general has no constitutional functions, that he has no authority by express law, why should he be everlastingly in conflict with the Secretary of War?

General Schofield. Excuse me for not answering that question. I can not do that. There are reasons I could state, but I would not state them here.

Senator Burrows. You do not want to do that?

General Schofield. No, sir.

Senator Cockrell. But there have been instances where the commanding general acted just as you say here as chief of staff ought to have acted?

General Schofield. There have been.

Senator Cockrell. And when the commanding general so acts—

General Schofield (interrupting). He is no longer a commanding general.

Senator Cockrell. There is no conflict, and no want of jurisdiction?

General Schofield. No; the personal relations between the President, the Secretary of War, and the commanding general are, after all, more important than any law, and that is one of the reasons why this bill is absolutely indispensable, or something like it. You must give to the President discretion to select that man. You might as well leave over a Cabinet officer from the preceding Administration who belonged to another party.

Senator Cockrell. In other words, you think it is absolutely necessary in order to create harmony, that the Commanding General of the Army, so called—we will use that word for the present—

General Schofield. Yes.

Senator Cockrell. Should be the selection of the Commander-in-Chief?

General Schofield. I do, absolutely; yes, sir.

Senator Scott. Subject to his dismissal?

General Schofield. Dismissal; yes, sir.

Senator Scott. Or change?

General Schofield. I think absolutely; yes, sir.

Senator Cockrell. You would not have that so that he could select a civilian?

General Schofield. Oh, very far from it. Congress should limit that very carefully. They should limit the grades from which he might make his selection; and, above all, let him do it with the advice and consent of the Senate. Do not let there be any opportunity for tampering. The advantage of the four-year limit is that it gives an opportunity for change without humiliation. If the President wants one man more than four years he will appoint him right over again, of course. I propose that you put into this bill a good deal more authority than I had.

Senator Cockrell. You think the chief of staff ought to have more authority?

General Schofield. A great deal more.

Senator Cockrell. If we give him more, would not that still cause that friction between him and the Secretary of War?

General Schofield. No, sir; I think not, because he will have the authority under the Secretary. He will accept at once the place that the law puts him in, as a subordinate and chief of staff, and the moment he accepts the position of a staff officer under the Secretary of War, what is the chance of friction; what would be the reason for it? If the Secretary says he has confidence in him, there is no chance for friction. He wants a man to whom the order can be given in general terms that such and such a thing should be done, and "you go and do it." But if the situation is as it is now, and he will not do it, and that man claims to be the commander, and claims certain rights as a commander, how can the Secretary give him any discretion? Not only that, but he has to watch him all the time.

Senator Burrows. Why can not the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant General of the Army, and the President confer as it is?

General Schofield. They are not on speaking terms.

Senator Burrows. Not on speaking terms?

General Schofield. No, sir. You will have to get rid of that intolerable condition by which this man close to the President, the only man who is available to do these things, is a man whom the President does not talk to except to criticize him. The result is bad; very bad. The President feels the need of such a man, as did the Presidents whom I have known. They would say: "I cannot do these things; I must have a military man to help me." Then, in that situation, he, perhaps, sends for Colonel or Major So-and-So, and he finds that he is a bright young fellow and he knows about these things, and in a few days it gets to be known that "Tom So-and-So" is commanding the Army. The so-called commanding general is a sort of second in command

to the President, the worst evil that you can have in an army.

Senator Cockrell. Now, the President, under the existing law, as I understand, has the power to remove, say, the Lieutenant General?

General Schofield. I think he could.

Senator Cockrell. And what would be the effect of it? General Schofield. He could put somebody else in his place if he wanted to.

Senator Cockrell. He would go out of the Army?

General Schofield. Oh, no; he would just be put on waiting orders—that is, he would just simply relieve him from command, and not dismiss him from the Service. He can not do that. The law very justly and happily and wisely, after the Civil War, exempted officers from dismissal by the President. They are entitled to a court-martial. The theory is this, that the general officers of the Army are not created by law for any specific purpose. The President makes such use of these generals, whom you have provided him with, as he sees fit. He sends one of them to Porto Rico, and another of them to Cuba, and another to the Philippines, and that is all at his own discretion, and he has only to select from the officers that you or the Congress of the United States have given to him. Now, the Commanding General of the Army, so-called, is exactly in the same position as any of the others. If the President sees fit to relieve him from that duty, he can assign any other officer within his control to the performance of that same duty. The question is not to take away authority from the General Commanding the Army, but to give it to him by law; to make a stronger man, and yet to put a curb on him by law, and not let him sail under false colors; not to let this falsehood continue. Here is a great name, and the people of the United States see this, and they read the Regulations, and they think he has entire control of the Military Establishment. He has not control of a single soldier or a single officer; not one.

Senator Burrows. Could not his powers as lieutenant general be enlarged by law, as well as by creating him chief of staff?

General Schofield. He would be in that false position still.

Senator Burrows. Why?

General Schofield. Because he is called the commander, and he is not. He can not possibly be the commander of the Army or any part of it, because the President of the United States is by the Constitution made the Commander-in-Chief. There is no place for any other commander.

Senator Burrows. You would make him a lieutenant general?

General Schofield. I would make him more than that. I would make one general at the head of the Army, and I would have three lieutenant generals, and then the proper number of officers in the grades under that. The Confederates, during the Civil War, were a great deal wiser than we were in that respect. They were better soldiers and better educated, and knew more about it. They carried off the greater proportion of the best blood that we had, to tell the truth, and they organized their army scientifically.

Senator Cockrell. How many lieutenant generals might you not have when, perchance, there might be trouble between them and the President, or perhaps through favoritism, they having sufficient influence through their friends for the President to retire one or more of them; he would put them on other duty, but still leave them with the rank; and he might make three or four during his term?

General Schofield. There is always room for that. We have had lots of that in this country. There would not be any more under this law than there has been. That is bad, very bad. We have had some instances where officers have been retired, the most meritorious officers in the Service, in order to make room for some youngster, in order that he might be made a brigadier general; outrageous injustice. And we ought to provide for an age when they should retire one to guard against the unjust and unwise exercise of that discretion. We do not always, I am sorry to say, get a President who does everything well, and whenever and wherever we find anything of that kind, let us fight it, no matter what it is. Now, I have an amendment here. I had a talk with the Secretary of War about this, and I told him what I thought should be the amendment here, and he called in his stenographer and told him to take it down, and asked me if I would not offer it to the committee myself. It reads as follows:

"The chief of staff, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision and direction of all operations of the troops of the line, and the operations of the Signal Corps, and of the departments of supply and transportation necessary to the operations of troops, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President and the Secretary of War."

General Schofield. That last was put in as the result of our discussion. It was suggested that there might be included the Engineer and other departments, but I said, "Better leave that to the President; if he wants them to supervise those things, he can order it."

Speaking as a soldier, and I cannot speak from a better standpoint, I would say that this would put into the hands of the commander the authority which he ought to have. He cannot move a company of troops without the consent of the Secretary. Everything costs money, you know. That is the reason why his nominal control over the Army amounts to nothing; he cannot order anything without going to the Secretary.

Senator Foraker. Now, the President as the Commander-in-Chief has authority, as all concede, to designate a major general to be commanding general of the Army?

General Schofield. Yes, sir.

Senator Foraker. Has not he also, by virtue of that same authority, power to designate that same man to be chief of staff, and to organize a general staff?

General Schofield. I think so.

Senator Foraker. And no legislation would be necessary?

General Schofield. I have always thought so, but we have never had any President who was willing to do that.

Senator Foraker. Then if he has power to appoint a man to hold a position under a title that is misleading, he ought to have power under that same law to designate an officer by a title that would not be misleading?

General Schofield. I have always thought so, but I still think that that would not be so good as an act of Congress. I think one of the most important features of this bill, if you adopt the amendment I have suggested, is that it extends the control of the chief officer of the Army over all of the staff departments as well as over the line. The present regulations do not purport to give him any control of them—the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments—and he has

never been allowed that except for a very short period. Now, it is proposed to give it all to him.

Senator Scott. General, you have talked with the Secretary of War and have given this a great deal of study, I take it you have, and you think this is a good bill with some amendments?

General Schofield. I do; very good, very good.

The Chairman. I want to know what you think of this four-year business—taking a commissary, for instance, and making him an Artillery officer for four years?

General Schofield. Well, there is a good deal to be said for that, and something against it.

The Chairman. I do not see anything for it. Is there any other modification you would suggest to the bill other than the one you have submitted?

General Schofield. Not very important. I would provide for an honorable retirement rather than a reduction to their former grades of those officers who have made satisfactory records in these details. I do not like this idea of putting them back. I think the bill should provide that when it comes to retirement a man shall have the grade of his staff appointment. The degradation of a man who has done honorable service in that way is a very hard thing.

Senator Pettus. What effect will this bill have in reference to promotions? Will it not have the effect of depressing the line to the advantage of the staff?

General Schofield. Quite the contrary, for this reason: That there is a constant flow of young officers from the line up here for education in the staff. Then, after their four years' varied training, they go back to the line again, benefited by this course of instruction that they have had.

Of the Inspector General's Department General Schofield said: "They have too much to do. There are plenty of good fellows and splendid officers among them and they work like dogs. They ought to be incorporated into the general staff, where they would be more useful." He has no doubt about the inspection of money accounts by the Treasury Department, saying: "The reason is this: I have not any apprehension that any great amount of money would be lost by the defalcation of Army officers, but the honor of the Army is at stake, which we prize most highly, and I would like to guard that as closely as possible, as it is now guarded by having the accounts of disbursements of all officers of the Army inspected by officers of the Army. We think that is the surest way in which we can secure the Army against anything that shall stain its honor in that respect; and perhaps the Treasury Department might organize a corps that would do that."

STATEMENT OF GENERAL MERRITT.

When Major Gen. Wesley Merritt (retired), who followed General Schofield, was called upon he very modestly said: "I should rather reply to questions than to discuss the matter as General Schofield has done. He is more thoroughly conversant with all these details than I am myself. He has been Secretary of War and he has commanded the Army, and has commanded very important commands in the field, and he is recognized as one of the most valuable officers that General Grant had during his administration of Army affairs. I do not pretend to anything of the kind." What General Merritt said in reply to questions from the committee is summed up in this:

Senator Foraker. General Merritt, you have heard all that was stated by General Schofield. Please tell whether you agree with him, or as to whether you take exception to anything he has stated; and if so, how you differ, and add any other suggestions you may have to make.

General Merritt. I have heard General Schofield. There is nothing General Schofield has said in which I do not agree with him, so far as my knowledge extends.

Senator Foraker. Both as to the consolidation of these various departments and also as to the general staff, and as to the absorption of the Inspector General's Department; you agree with him on all those?

General Merritt. I think that is all in the direction of improvement.

Among the decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court on April 7 was one which holds that real estate purchased with pension money is not exempt from execution under the provisions of section 4747 of the United States Revised Statutes. That section stipulates that "no sum of money due or to become due to any pensioner shall be liable to attachment, levy or seizure, whether the sum remains with the Pension Office or any officer or agent thereof, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner." The court holds that the intent of this act was to protect the money only while it was in transit to the pensioner.

Great Britain's Colonial troops will have a fine showing at the coronation of King Edward, the present estimate fixing the number at 2,500, which is considerably more than attended the Queen's Jubilee. The visiting troops are to be made up of mounted men from Canada and Australia, and detachments from New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Malay States, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Nigeria, and Fiji. Besides the representatives of these Colonies, a composite regiment will attend from India, consisting of men from the various corps composing the armed force of that country.

The exact amount of the appropriations to be included in the Naval Appropriation Bill cannot be determined until the bill is finally reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. Changes are constant while the bill is in the hands of the Committee. The Committee has decided to make a favorable report on the measure to give to the commandant of the United States Marine Corps the rank and pay of major general. The Committee also voted not to appropriate money for the construction of additional submarine boats in the pending Naval Appropriation Bill. The Committee members claim that the charges for them are excessive. Only two votes were cast in favor of the proposition.

Owing to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms occurring in the service, Secretary of War Root directs that officers responsible for this property also take greater care in preventing such losses; they will be held pecuniarily responsible for the same in all cases in which it cannot be shown clearly that every possible precaution was taken.

SECRETARY ROOT'S STAFF BILL.

(Correspondence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

Washington, D.C., April 10, 1902.

It has been many times stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the greatest opponents to successful legislation for the Army have been Army officers themselves. This has been apparent in nearly every instance when legislation was sought at the hands of Congress. It seems quite impossible to produce any bill upon the merits of which officers can be found to all agree. This is to be expected, because there is no such conservative body of professional men as officers of the Regular Army. Brought up under the Articles of War which were in use in the British Army at the time of the Revolution, and with practically the same laws concerning the militia upon the statute books that existed one hundred years ago, it is reasonable to suppose that any modification of a system which disturbs its individual elements, will find a great many people in opposition, sometimes actively, but more often passively.

The history of Mr. Root's administration at the War Department evinces beyond question that he entered the office of Secretary of War with a high ideal of the duty which was required of him and with the full belief that notwithstanding the success which had come to the American Armies in the war with Spain, there is still room for improvement in the system if this country is to prepare itself for any great war conducted on modern lines. That the Secretary of War has faithfully endeavored to present to Congress his view of the needs of the service is apparent to those who have kept in touch with his administration. The usual criticism and flings have been developed as is always the case against any public man making an effort at reform, which is apt to disturb the comfortable position of some people, yet, in all Army legislation proposed, the Secretary has been very careful to guard the equitable rights of officers in order that no just cause for complaint should exist.

In the evidence given by the Secretary of War before the Senate Military Committee, he stated that the finding of the Commission to investigate the war with Spain, of which Gen. Grenville Dodge was president, appeared to demand three essential modifications in the present Army system, the first of which was the consolidation of the quartermaster's, commissary and pay departments, and the addition of a transportation division under this new corps. The second proposition involves the addition of a general staff corps, the members of which are to be selected from the officers of the Army at large, detailed by the President and not a life appointment, with a Chief of General Staff, to take the place of the Lieutenant General "Commanding the Army." The third proposition relates to the inspector general's department.

There are several other things in the bill, but the main points of the controversy, aside from the vital question of command, appears to be on the consolidation of the supply departments and the organization of the general staff. The establishment of a transportation division seems to be demanded by every business reason, as well as a matter of expediency to prevent other supply departments from further complaining that the quartermaster department gives its own supplies the preference whenever there is not enough transportation to ship all the supplies of the various bureaus. This contention may not be well founded but it exists nevertheless. The question is whether a separate transportation bureau shall be established as an independent bureau, on an equal footing with all the others, directly under the Secretary of War, or whether these three corps and the transportation bureau added shall be put under the control of a single head, called the Chief of Supply Corps, with the rank of major general.

If a Chief of General Staff is appointed to stand between the Secretary of War and all the various corps then the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments is not so essential, and the Chief of the Supply Corps might well be left out of consideration. The main point to be considered is—shall the transportation be a separate bureau of the War Department as the bureaus are now organized, or shall it be a division of the new Supply Corps, the other three divisions of which will be the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments, under which consolidation the pay becomes the financial bureau of the entire supply departments, and to which all vouchers for payment are to be sent.

The proposition to establish a General Staff Corps is not a new one. It has been discussed for a great many years because it has become a well-established fact that while the officers on duty in the various bureaus of the War Department are independently performing many of the functions which pertain to a general staff, the work is irregular, scattered and misunderstood in its results. There is no coherency in the work, and, therefore, it cannot be systematized under existing conditions. There can be little doubt that a body of experienced officers, chosen from the Army at large, with an experienced general at their head and upon whom devolves the work of bringing together a knowledge of all that pertains to the Army and all its conditions for war from day to day, will better fulfill the ideas of a systematic business organization than anything else which now, or has ever, existed in the Army.

The inspection of troops and their equipment is to be carried out by officers detailed in the General Staff, and reporting through their respective commanding generals to the Chief of General Staff, who would have, directly under the President, the power to correct evils and to make improvements suggested, and would give a greater force to the inspection than any which can possibly be accepted at the present time. The only way to make inspections effective in organizations which are not up to the general standard, is to have the reports of such inspections delivered to some officer who has power to carry out the recommendations contained in the reports of inspections. This is the justification for the proposed absorption of the Inspector General's Department into the General Staff. The inspection of worn-out public property fritters away the time of experienced inspectors, who for the general benefit of the country could be better employed. The inspection of money accounts by the Treasury Departments would seem to be entirely proper, as the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury control the settlement and adjustment of all accounts in the end and it is on their decisions that the system of account in the Army is maintained. The proposed legislation is no reflection on the officers of the Inspector General's Department, but it is intended to put the business of inspection on such a footing that it will be carried out in a more effective manner than has been possible in the past.

The main difference of opinion between the Secretary of War and Lieutenant General Miles relates to the General Staff feature of the proposed legislation. Having in mind the controversy which has extended back for three-quarters of a century, the bill contemplates that the

Lieutenant General of the Army shall be detailed as Chief of the General Staff Corps and shall act as adviser to the Secretary of War and stand between that officer and the whole Army, line and staff. The chiefs of staff bureaus, instead of reporting to and consulting with the Secretary of War direct, would perform their functions under the Chief of General Staff. This position would be filled by General Miles so long as he remains on the active list, that is, until Aug. 8, 1903, and the bill provides that upon his retirement the officer selected to be Chief of General Staff must be detailed for a period of four years from officers of the Army not below the rank of brigadier general. Presumably this will insure always that an officer of age and experience will be designated to that position. In the absence of any law on that subject, the President can now, upon the retirement of General Miles, appoint a second lieutenant, or even a civilian, to be Lieutenant General of the Army, and if confirmed by the Senate he would hold the position for life. The proposed bill modifies this in a way to meet the general opinion that the Chief of Staff should be an officer of acknowledged experience and ability. This cannot always be produced under the application of the seniority rule, therefore it is especially stated that the selections shall be made from any of the major or brigadier generals of the Army. All instructions given by the Chief of Staff would be in the name of the Secretary of War as the representative of the President, and the Secretary could well delegate authority to the Chief of Staff in a multitude of matters, to which he now has to give his personal attention because they involve expenditures of public funds. With the authority to issue directions by order of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff would be entirely within the limits of the law, fixing certain duties upon the Secretary of War.

Under the present system the Secretary is and must continue to be so overwhelmed with the labors of his office that it will be impossible for him to properly perform them all in person. It may be said in regard to the General Staff that only a small proportion of them would be on duty at the seat of government, where they would be detailed in the preparation of plans, examinations of reports of inspections of troops, preparation of maps, and in working out schemes for the organization of our armies in time of war, bringing the Regular Army and the War Departments into closer and more harmonious relation with the organized militia and with the work of the Navy than has ever been accomplished heretofore. Only those who have to struggle under the present system can realize how very much the proposed legislation would simplify matters.

There may be a belief existing that our Government really has matured plans for all sorts of campaigns, but if it exists, is absolutely without foundation. The theory that the proper commanding general would be able to formulate plans out of his brain without hesitation may be a very proper ideal to hold of such persons as may be appointed to the grade of general officer. It is quite certain, however, that no careful student of the situation would imagine for an instant that this is a real business proposition. President McKinley appointed a number of general officers at the outbreak of the war with Spain and about the first requisition made by nearly every one of them was in the shape of an appeal to be furnished with an accomplished staff which would be able to systematize the business of their various organizations. They well knew that no matter how great a brain a general may have, there is an immense amount of painstaking and systematic labor involved in the preparation of an Army for war. This work is what is termed throughout the world as general staff work. In the Armies of the United States it has always been performed by detailed officers not recognized by law in those capacities.

The plan proposed by General Miles contemplates retaining the office of lieutenant general commanding the Army as a life appointment, turning over to that officer the conduct of all the affairs of the Army, including those of the staff departments. When General Grant became President he ordered that this plan be put into operation under General Sherman, who was then commanding general of the Army, but after a period of about eighteen days President Grant, finding that he was in conflict with existing law, revoked the order and restored the responsibility for the staff bureaus, under which all the appropriations are disbursed, directly under the Secretary of War. When it is remembered that General Macom was at the head of the Army for about thirteen years, General Scott for twenty years, and that upon General Miles' retirement he will have been at the head of the Army through several administrations, it may be understood why a civilian Secretary objects to turning over the entire affairs to the general of the Army who may not be in harmony or sympathy with the existing administration. It is hardly to be expected then that any administration will ever recommend to Congress the transfer of all duties of the Secretary of War in connection with the staff bureaus to a general of the Army.

One of the propositions in the Secretary's bill is to modify the present system of promotion from the ranks, so that it will be confined to non-commissioned officers who have an aptitude for control of men and who have passed a preliminary examination; they will then be sent to the Fort Leavenworth School for six months' instruction, and those who are most capable will be advanced to the grade of commissioned officers; those who do not show aptitude for such office will be returned to their regiments. It is believed that experience has shown that this would produce a more uniform and better prepared class of promotions from the ranks than the present system which enables any private who can pass a cram examination to become a 2d lieutenant in a company where his lack of aptitude did not justify his promotion to the grade of corporal.

OUR ARMY HOSPITALS THE BEST.

The various military hospitals in the Pekin expedition are described in the December number of the Archives de Medecine Navale (cited by the British Medical Journal), by Dr. Machenaud, the chief medical officer of the French military hospital at Pekin. The first hospital visited was that belonging to the American troops who were cantoned in the Palace of Agriculture, opposite the Palace of Heaven, which was occupied by the British, the terminus of the Pekin and Tien-Tsin Railway separating the two cantonments. The American hospital was accommodated suitably enough in one of the pavilions of the palace, and contained 100 beds, the staff consisting of Chief Surgeon Major Ives and two assistants. On the day Dr. Machenaud paid his visit there were forty-three patients, and among them he was told that there was not a single case of typhoid fever. The establishment and everything connected with it seem to have met with the visitor's unqualified admiration, the installation and equipment being as near perfection as possible. In the first place Dr. Machenaud was shown the dispensary and

the drugs, which were all compressed, were found to be in perfect condition; chloral and salol alone, among a complete assortment of medicines, being found liable to deterioration after the opening of their containers. Compressed tampons, sterilized silk and catgut, and apparatus for distilling and aerating water on a large scale, a portable kitchener, portable table equipment, a petroleum stove for keeping food and drinks warm, folding chairs, besides several other things which struck the visitor as exceptionally meritorious, are described at considerable length.

The British "ambulance," which was the objective of Dr. Machenaud's second visit, had the advantage of being splendidly housed, but the visitor had little to say that is complimentary. While he deals chiefly in generalities, evidently the British hospital at Pekin was far from perfect in his estimation. The material sent from India appeared to him to be incongruous and to be composed of old trash. The ventilation of the wards was defective and the warming by means of stoves could not be commended. Dr. Machenaud also says that there was no operating room and adds that no one showed him a bath room, or a kitchen, or any reserve of material.

In the Japanese hospital, with a strength of 35,000 men, there were only 33 patients, mostly convalescent from typhoid fever and bronchitis. The equipment, surgical as well medical, was very complete, all the instruments and appliances having been manufactured in Japan, although the drugs were imported from Hamburg.

The fourth and last establishment on the list was the German Field Hospital No. 2. Here, in the opinion of the French visitor, everything was comparatively good, although not equal to the perfection of the American ambulance.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S OPINION.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, who is the veteran of two wars, has this to say in his paper, the Los Angeles Times, concerning the testimony of General Miles before the Senate Committee:

"The position of General Miles as to the general staff, aside from his unsoldierly threat (to resign if his wishes in the matter were not considered), appears to be well taken and his argument is sound. The commanding general of the Army should be such in fact as well as in name. A general staff officer is not a commanding officer, and cannot act as such until he shall have been relieved from staff duty and assigned to the command of troops by the President. The general staff should be subordinate to the commanding general, who himself is subordinate to the President as commander-in-chief, under the Constitution, and the commanding general should not be the chief of staff, as the pending bill proposes.

"The duties of general officers—officers available for the command of troops—and those of officers of the staff are essentially different, and these duties should not be intermixed.

"As General Miles declared, the plan proposed is subversive of the interests of the military service, and if the bill should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity and efficiency of the Army. It is absolutely necessary that the Army, in order to maintain its highest effectiveness, should have an active controlling head under the President. The dividing up of military authority is confusing, and might in a grave emergency prove disastrous. With the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, rests the supreme authority. The War Department is the civil medium through which the President's authority reaches the officer in active command. Under the President the general of the Army should be in fact, as in name, the absolute head of the Army, and the heads of staff and supply departments in Washington, as well as in the field, should be subject to his orders. Any plan which contemplates a distribution of the supreme authority among members of a staff, or to an Army board is not merely wrong in principle, but positively mischievous and demoralizing in operation, especially during times of war, leading to endless confusion, insubordination and bickering, greatly lowering the morale of the entire Army, and correspondingly reducing its efficiency.

"The position of General Miles is in the main right, though he has often appeared to lack loyalty to his superiors, and was indiscreet in his expressions before the Senate committee.

"The good of the military service imperatively demands a centralization of both authority and of responsibility. As the general of the Army must bear a large proportion of the latter, it is just, right, and expedient that he should possess the former."

WRONGS OF NAVY CHAPLAINS.

The ministers belonging to the several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently in session near New York, are agitating what they term the invidious discrimination against the chaplains of the United States Navy on the part of the Government, with the hope that reforms will be brought about through the public discussion of the subject. A pamphlet entitled "The Chaplains in the U.S. Navy; Their Unfair Treatment," is being circulated, written by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strowbridge, pastor of the Methodist Church in Stamford, Conn.

The abuse complained of relates to the support, uniform and general treatment of chaplains. It is pointed out that while other officers have longevity increase, commutation for quarters and other allowances, no such emoluments are granted to the chaplains. When chaplains reach the rank of captain they do not receive any increase in income and still continue to go to sea. Officers retire and receive three-quarters of their highest sea pay, while the retiring chaplain receives three-quarters of only \$2,800.

In the Personnel bill, while every branch of the naval service was advanced in pay, the salary of the chaplains was not increased. Dr. Strowbridge alleges that this omission is painfully conspicuous, not only because such increase would have been eminently just, but because this discriminating against the chaplains is despicable and degrading, and that the fault is not that of Congress, willing with promptness to grant the advance, but with the Navy Department in not recommending it. This neglect, it is asserted, puts the chaplains in a pillory of mortification before their fellow officers and even before the men.

It is further complained that not only in their support, but in their dress the chaplains are oppressed by an odious distinction. The new regulations affecting the white uniforms, it is contended, are a "burning shame." Their coat and the dress jacket of the naval cadets are identical, and, it is added, the white service coat for the chaplains and the jacket of mess attendants are so nearly alike that only an expert can distinguish them. It is the sentiment of most chaplains that they should be per-

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mitted to wear the full uniform of their rank as commissioned officers, with the exception of the sword. On account of his present grotesque garb, it is said, the chaplain is ignored at all official or dress functions, whether at home or abroad. For this reason chaplains are debarred from participation in important services in churches in foreign countries.

It is asserted that a brow-beating behavior, a cynical attitude and a grudging support, has been the conduct of the Navy Department toward its chaplains, and Dr. Strowbridge asks: "How much longer does the Government propose to continue this policy of abuse and shame?"

THE REVENUE CUTTER BILL.

Several amendments were made in the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, S. 1025, prior to its passage by the House on April 3. Mr. Mann offered the following, which was adopted: "That there shall be no increase in the number of officers upon the active list over the present number in each class or grade."

Mr. Littlefield offered the following amendment, which was adopted: Add at the end of section 2 the following: "Provided further, That no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of the Revenue Cutter Service military or other control at any time over any vessel, officer, or man of the Naval Service, nor shall any Naval officer exercise such military or other control over any vessel, officer, or man of the Revenue-Cutter Service, except by the direction of the President."

Mr. Littlefield said that the amendment had been drawn by Admiral Evans of the Navy, and had been submitted, not in precisely the same language, to the Secretary of the Navy and to Judge Advocate General Lemly, who both approved it. Mr. Mann suggested there ought also to be a clause to provide that Army officers should not be under command of Revenue Cutter officers, and vice versa, when serving together. Mr. Hepburn protested that this would simply encumber the bill "by undertaking to provide for a condition that never has been heard of and probably in the nature of things can not be heard of until our Army becomes webfooted."

The following amendment, offered by Mr. Lacey, was agreed to: Add to section 9, the following: "Provided, That no such longevity increase of pay shall be allowed for any length of service after retirement." A number of other amendments were offered, but were rejected.

During the debate on the bill, Mr. Shafroth said that he presumed that if it passed the next move would be to attempt to place the officers of the transport service upon the retired list with longevity pay. He could not see, he said, why officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service should be entitled to those privileges unless they were extended to the transport service, which contains vessels five or six times as large as those of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Mr. Shafroth went on to comment on the enormous increase of Government expenditures. He said that the appropriations for this entire Government forty years ago amounted to only \$82,000,000 a year; and yet we find that the appropriations for this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1902, amount to \$730,338,575—almost a tenfold increase in the expenses of the Government. The great increase in expenditures has been made only in the past few years, as the appropriations for the fiscal year 1897 was \$469,499,010, while for the year 1900 they were \$674,981,022, and for the year 1901 they were \$710,150,862, an increase of \$250,000,000 a year over what they were prior to the Spanish war. It is true that population has increased, but not in proportion to the expenditures. In the last forty years there has been an increase in the expenditures of this Government of nearly 1,000 per cent, while the increase in population has been only 150 per cent. The population of the United States in 1860 was 31,443,321, while in 1900 it was 76,303,387. The tax upon the people in 1860 was only \$2.61 per capita, while now it is \$9.57 for each inhabitant.

THE WALLER COURT MARTIAL.

The trial of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., by a mixed court martial at Manila on charges of having executed natives of Samar without warrant, was resumed on April 7. Brig. General Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., commanding in Samar, when the alleged offenses were committed, testified, denying that he ever gave Major Waller power of life and death exceeding General Order No. 100. He said he received the first news of the killings at Basey, where Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, of the Marine Corps, are charged with having killed three natives, from General Chaffee. General Smith explained that his order to Major Waller about not being burdened with prisoners meant to disarm and release those prisoners who were not charged with serious offenses. He said he had not understood the meaning of Major Waller's telegram about "expending seven prisoners." General Smith praised the work of the marines, but said that he had given no special order concerning captured natives and that he had not seen Major Waller's order. If he had seen it, he would have changed it, omitting the appeal to the marines to avenge their comrades who were massacred at Balangiga, the operations in which disaster, General Smith said, were according to the rules of war with the exception of the mutilation of the dead. He would also have changed the instruction to punish treachery with death to an order to punish those guilty of treachery according to the summary law prepared in Order 100. General Smith added that he had misunderstood the telegram he had received regarding the execution of natives and was not aware of the facts until General Chaffee, while making a tour of Samar, told him that he had been doing promiscuous killing. General Smith denied this, whereupon General Chaffee told him of the trouble in Basey.

General Smith's statements were flatly contradicted by Major Waller, who testified in his own behalf on April 8. Major Waller declared that General Smith instructed him to kill and burn, adding that the more he killed and burned the more pleased he would be; that it was not time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied: "Everything over 10." The Major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying: "We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children."

Testimony in support of Major Waller's was given by

Capt. David D. Porter, Capt. Hiram I. Bearss and Lieut. Frank Halford, all of the Marine Corps. At the request of the defense the court issued a summons on the Adjutant General, demanding the production of the records of the massacre at Balangiga of the detachment of the 9th Infantry, in order to refute the statement of General Smith to the effect that the attack on the troops was made according to the laws of war.

GIEBELER STEEL.

In view of the appearance in the American and foreign press of statements concerning the marvelous quality of a steel made after a process invented by a certain Herr Giebler in Germany it is of interest to note the results of official tests made of this steel in the Technical Laboratory at Charlottenburg, Germany, in comparison with Krupp's steel. The following table shows the same tests in pounds per square inch:

	Tensile Strength.	Elongation.
Giebler steel.....	230,700	per sq. in. None
Krupp open hearth steel.....	240,000	6.2 per ct.
Krupp crucible steel.....	243,000	5.3 per ct.
Krupp special steel.....	256,000	7.0 per ct.
Krupp special steel.....	281,700	7.0 per ct.
Krupp special steel.....	300,000	2.4 per ct.

These data do not show any superiority of the Giebler steel. It has been said that Giebler steel can be hardened so as to cut glass. But this quality is found in all very hard steels and is obtained with certainty by quenching in the proper bath. In speaking of the superior resistance of armor plates made of Giebler's steel his friends fail to give data as to guns, projectiles and energies of the attack, nor do they say what kind of plates were used for comparison. If there really was a trial with a Krupp plate for comparison, probably a common trade sheet steel was used; such a plate, 11.7 mm. (0.46 inch) thick, might have been perforated, while a Giebler plate, 7.6 mm. thick, resisted, receiving only shallow indentations. A sheet of Krupp's special steel, 4.5 mm. (0.177 in.) thick, will resist a hit from the German rifle with a compound projectile and service charge at 50 meters (55 yards) range. Krupp armor plate has on its surface a thick layer much harder than glass, the hardness gradually diminishing towards the interior down to the softest and toughest quality. Giebler steel, without ductility or elasticity, is unfit for armor, and therefore calculations of economy in the manufacture and higher resistance of armor plate of this steel are of no value. The published results of tests do not show that Giebler can do better than any good maker of hard steel.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Following is the detail of the appropriations given under the heading of "Armament of fortifications" in the Fortifications bill published last week.

Finishing and assembling 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns at the Army Gun Factory, including any new tools or machinery necessary, \$81,500.

Oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast defense guns of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch caliber, \$46,500.

Carriages for mounting seacoast guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibers, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, \$250,000.

Alterations and improvements of 12-inch mortar carriages, \$50,000.

Powders, projectiles and explosives for reserve supply for cannon, \$300,000.

Rapid-fire guns, including their mounts, sights, implements, ammunition, and so forth, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, \$1,237,000.

Eight, 10 and 12-inch guns manufactured by contract under the provisions of the fortifications acts approved August 18, 1890, and February 24, 1891, \$325,633.

Proof of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns, \$9,100.

Armor plates and deck plates, including backing and cost of erection, for testing armor-piercing and deck-piercing projectiles, \$25,000.

Ammunition for artillery practice, including components thereof, and tools, etc., for reloading the fired cases, \$290,058.

Machine guns, including metallic carriages, with limbers and protective shields, complete, and also automatic and semi-automatic guns, with their mounts, ammunition, and so forth, \$55,314.

Range finders, including instruments for fire control and azimuth instruments for coast defense, and for instruments for field batteries, \$100,000.

Implements and equipments for service, and also for mounting, repair, care and preservation of armament and of range finders, \$50,000.

Material, power lathes, machinist tools and tools and implements for the use of battery mechanics at the fortifications, \$55,250.

Field howitzers, \$11,000. For carriages for field howitzers, \$50,000.

5-inch breech-loading rifles, siege, \$7,500. Carriages for 5-inch breech-loading rifles, siege, including implements, equipments, platforms and ammunition wagons, \$14,400.

Seven-inch breech-loading howitzers, siege, \$8,200.

Carriages for 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, siege, including implements, equipments, platforms, and ammunition wagons, \$14,000.

Sights for cannon, \$22,800.

Fuses and primers for cannon, \$54,500.

Inspecting instruments, gauges, and templates for the manufacture of cannon, projectiles, and carriages, \$5,000.

Subcaliber tubes, fittings, and ammunition for artillery practice, \$150,000.

April 2 the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House a request from the Secretary of War that the amendment be added to armament of fortifications appropriation.

"To enable the Secretary of War, if in his judgment it shall be for the interest of the United States, to purchase twenty-five 5-inch and twenty-five 6-inch rapid-fire wire-wound guns, including their mounts, sights, accessories, and shields, together with ammunition for proof to the extent of 10 rounds for each gun and 300 rounds for the test of the type, 4-inch gun (submitted), \$698,770."

While the project of a Pacific cable is making little or no headway in Congress, real progress is being made with a similar project under private ownership. Mr. George G. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, announces in San Francisco that his company will build a cable regardless of any action that Congress may take, that the line between California and Hawaii

will be in operation by the end of next October and that the system will then be extended to the Philippines as rapidly as possible. Waiving the question of whether the Pacific cable should be owned by the Government or by private individuals, the fact remains that the conditions under which the Commercial Cable Company is operating are extremely liberal. They provide that after the cable is constructed the Government may buy it at any time on a fair valuation, that its business shall be subject to any censorship which the Government may deem necessary, that the rates for official messages shall be fixed by the Government and that in time of war the Government may take possession of the lines if public interests require such action. The need for a Pacific cable is so great and is increasing so rapidly that the construction of a system by a corporation subject to these restrictions will be far more in keeping with National interests than indefinite waiting for the building of a cable under immediate Government control.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just issued the quarterly assessment which covers death assessments from No. 224 to 229 inclusive. The following deaths have occurred among the members of this association since the last quarterly call: Rear Admiral Francis A. Roe, Lieut. Horace E. Frick, Comdr. Edward E. Potter, Comdr. Andrew J. Iverson, Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, Lieut. Edward S. Jacobs and Medical Director Thomas N. Penrose. The total amount paid to beneficiaries, to date, is \$776,932.84, and the membership on the first of April was 809, paying a benefit of \$3,117.10.

Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., is taking much interest in the proper sanitation of the new naval station now under way at Charleston, S.C., and has recently visited the location for the purpose of noting the "lay of the land" and in order to make such suggestions, at the proper time, as the situation seems to demand. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow a new naval station to be laid out without regard to its sanitary aspects and when too late it has often been found that the obvious precautions to insure a healthy site have been entirely lost sight of and the station has, from the beginning, been condemned as unhealthy and "malarial." Although Surgeon General Rixey has made no official report on the matter as yet, it is understood that the notes and observations made during the trip will form the basis for definite recommendations when the work of construction shall have made further progress. Locally the situation of this new station is asserted to be ideal for health, and the probability is that with reasonable care the Charleston Navy Yard will rank among the most favored of the various yards in the matter of healthfulness.

In his latest report to the Secretary of the Navy, Professor Omenzo G. Dodge, U. S. N., superintendent of the work at Annapolis in connection with the new buildings under way there for the Naval Academy, reports that the expenditures from the beginning up to and including the first of July of the current year will amount to the gross sum of \$2,004,934.37, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,500,000. The work of construction, which suffered somewhat of an eclipse during the winter weather which prevailed during December, January and a portion of February, will now be pushed with all speed and it is confidently anticipated that two of the huge buildings under construction will be ready for occupancy before cold weather of 1902.

The recently reported outbreak of cholera in the ports of the Philippine Islands is cause of much concern at the Navy Department and strenuous efforts will be made to confine its ravages to shore. The Department has given the Commander-in-Chief of that station full discretionary authority to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the cholera from spreading to the men of the naval service on duty at Cavite.

It is understood that the stay of the New Orleans at Nagasaki, Japan, where she is to report, will be of considerable duration. She will probably be directed to return to the United States in the course of the current year, however, several important modifications in her battery having been under discussions at the Department for some time past.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin returned to San Francisco April 5 from a cruise to Magdalena Bay. At the latter place practice was had with all her batteries at the pinnacle rocks in the bay. There were also other routine drills, which included small-arm practice at from 300 to 600 yards. Four hundred and seventy men qualified as marksmen.

The degree of completion on April 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 87 per cent.; Missouri, 60; Ohio, 56; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 8; New Jersey, 7; Rhode Island, 7. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 19; West Virginia, 13; California, 4; Colorado, 22; Maryland, 12; South Dakota, 4. Protected cruisers—Denver, 77; Des Moines, 67; Chattanooga, 58; Galveston, 56; Tacoma, 41; Cleveland, 78; St. Louis, 3; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 2. Monitors—Arkansas, 94; Nevada, 93; Florida, 90; Wyoming, 81. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 90; Barry, 89; Chauncey, 99; Dale, 98; Hopkins, 84; Hull, 82; Lawrence, 99; Macdonough, 98; Paul Jones, 87; Perry, 93; Preble, 90; Stewart, 66; Truxton, 88; Whipple, 85; Worden, 85. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 94; Blakely, 98; DeLong, 98; Nicholson, 97; O'Brien, 98; Thornton, 98; Tingey, 74; Wilkes, 96. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 85; Adder, 90; Grampus, 66; Moccasin, 96; Pike, 60; Porpoise, 95; Shark, 92.

Capt. Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine torpedo boat, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 28 and gave a detailed description of his invention, together with a statement of its advantages in naval operations. He made the point that he and his associates did not come to the committee asking the Government to pay the cost of building an experimental boat. They had a boat ready, he said, and all they asked was that it should be fairly tested. Captain Lake was accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., a strong believer in the value of the Lake boat, who expressed the opinion that it would prove a far superior craft to the Holland boat. He favored competitive tests of the two types.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., commanding the receiving ship Franklin, stationed at Norfolk, Va., has complained to the mayor of that city that more blue-jackets are arrested there than by the police of New York or Philadelphia. It is said that Captain Thomas suspects the Norfolk police of arresting the men on trivial charges and holding them until they are charged with desertion, in which event the police receive a reward of \$20 for each man returned to the navy yard. The mayor has promised to investigate the matter.

The Secretary of the Navy has convened a general court-martial to meet April 15 at Port Royal, S. C., for

the trial of Surgeon Emlyn H. Marsteller, of the Navy, on the charges growing out of drunkenness. The court will be composed of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, president; Commanders R. W. Milligan, John A. H. Nickels and Clinton K. Curtis; Lieuts. Frank W. Kellogg and Lloyd H. Chandler; Medical Director John C. Wise, and Medical Inspectors S. H. Dickson and Cumberland G. Herndon, with Capt. T. H. Borden, Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy the Comptroller of the Treasury says that it seems to him that new bonds are not required of naval disbursing officers when on foreign stations. When returned to home stations he says that no reason is apparent that would not be equally available to any other disbursing officer, why such officers should not give new bonds, four years having elapsed since giving of last bond, and why they should not make deposit of funds on giving of such new bonds, just as other disbursing officers, and for the same reasons, in order that the liability may be fixed on the different bonds.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long. To be succeeded by Mr. William H. Moody, May 1, 1902.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutula (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Due at Hampton Roads, Va., about April 26.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. ———, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. H. W. Lyon. At St. Thomas, D. W. I.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At St. Thomas, D. W. I.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At St. Thomas, D. W. I.

KEARSARGE, Capt. B. H. McCalla. At St. Thomas, D. W. I.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At St. Thomas, D. W. I.

MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon Colombia.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. Left Colon Colombia, April 6, for New York.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCommick. At St. John, Antigua.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. J. E. Craig, senior officer, in temporary command.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield ordered as Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

ALBANY (Ship of senior officer), Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Villefranche, France.

CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Messina, Sicily.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa, Italy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed for Gibraltar March 28.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief.

Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

ATLANTA, Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Buenos Aires, Argentine.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutula, Samoa.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.

WHEELING, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, ordered as Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Woosung, China.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. Left Cavite, P. I., April 9, for Yokohama. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Olongapo, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forre. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Polloc, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cavite, P. I.

GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Manila, P. I.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Manila, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Chingkiang, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Hong Kong, China.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address there.

MANILA, Lt. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.

POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I.

P. I. Address care Senior Squadron Commander.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cavite, P. I.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Manila.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Woosung, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cavite, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Capt. William Swift. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). Cruising among Philippine Islands.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Zamboanga, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Sheemaker. At Cavite.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Catbalogan, P. I.

CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. At Catbalogan, P. I.

MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Of Samar, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluervius. At Annapolis, Md.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Admiral Remy). Capt. C. C. Todd. About due at Gibraltar, returning to United States. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New York, N. Y.

Address there, to join European Squadron, about May 1.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Pichilingue, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal.

STYLER, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba.

Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Mazatlan. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. At St. Christopher, W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

BUFFALO, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Key West, April 9, for Norfolk, where she will be fitted out for cruise to Maine, via Sumatra, carrying out supply of men for Asiatic Station. Address Norfolk, Va.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Leave Charleston, S. C., April 10, due at Key West, Fla., from Charleston, April 12; leave April 12 and arrive Galveston April 15; leave April 23 and arrive Hampton Roads April 30.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Havana, Cuba, April 15; leave April 17, and arrive Key West, Fla., April 18; leave April 22, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., May 1, next. Address Havana, Cuba.

ESSEX, Comdr. R. G. Davenport, at Norfolk Yard. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Fredericksted, D. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Charleston, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Arrive "Guam April 8; leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27; leave May 2; arrive "Yokohama May 8; leave May 18; arrive "Honolulu June 23; leave July 7; arrive "Bremerton Aug. 4; Honolulu Aug. 6; arrive "Victoria Aug. 6; leave Aug. 13; arrive "Port Angeles Aug. 13; leave Sept. 4; arrive "San Francisco Sept. 10.

"Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Repairing at New York Yard. Address there.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Norfolk, Va.

TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Charleston, S. C. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)

FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

SANTE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

WASP—At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX—Left Malta March 30, for Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

ALEXANDER, Left Honolulu, H. I., March 13, for Montevideo, Uruguay. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRUTUS, At Baltimore, Md.

CAESAR, At Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

HANNIBAL, Returning to Norfolk. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEBANON, At Cienfuegos, Cuba.

LEONIDAS, In Frenchman's Bay, Me. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NERO, Left Montevideo, March 17, for Tutula, Samoa. Taking cargo coal at Samoa. Address Tutula, Samoa.

STERLING, At Lambert's Pt., Va. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Honolulu, March 21, on a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

S. O. 18 MARCH 15, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the Bureau of Supplies and accounts will issue from time to time, Special Orders containing decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, affecting the accounts of the Navy, together with other data as may seem desirable for the information of Paymasters. A synopsis of these decisions are published each week in the Army and Navy Journal as soon as rendered. The order publishes a number of the decisions referred to.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed April 5, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Dr. Francis M. Munson, of Delaware, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Walter A. Greer, of Missouri, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Mertz, detached Wabash, etc., upon reporting of relief; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Pay Dir. E. Bellows, retired April 23, 1902. (Section 144 R. S.)

Asst. Paymr. F. Chunn, died at Naval Hospital, Cavite, P. I., April 1, 1902.

Paymr. Clk. W. J. Cozzens, appointment revoked; Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Paymr. Clk. W. J. Cozzens, appointed April 1, 1902, for duty as clerk to general storekeeper, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Paymr. Clk. C. S. Cowie, appointed April 1, 1902, for duty at Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

APRIL 4.—Paymr. J. Q. Lovell, detached charge Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., etc., May 1; to duty as paymaster of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 1.

Pay Insp. J. E. Cann, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., etc., June 1; to duty "Wisconsin," and as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Station, July 1.

Paymr. J. C. Sullivan, detached "Wisconsin," July 1; to home and wait orders.

Pay Dir. F. C. Cosby, detached duty as general inspector of the Pay Corps, etc., settle accounts and proceed to home in the United States.

Pay Dir. A. J. Pritchard (retired), duty charge of Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., May 1, relieving Paymr. J. Q. Lovell.

Gun. C. B. Babson, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., etc., April 19, and report to Commandant, Mare Island, Cal., May 1, for duty connection fitting out "Boston," and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Capt. J. D. Ford, Capt. C. R. Roelker, Comdr. A. C. Baker, and Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, commissioned from March 5, 1902.

Comdr. C. E. Fox, commissioned from March 16, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton, commissioned from Oct. 26, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Snowden, commissioned from March 5, 1902.

Gun. T. Smith, warranted from Aug. 1, 1900.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee, died at Mare Island Hospital, April 4, 1902.

APRIL 5.—Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, appointed Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department, with rank of rear admiral, from April 4, 1902.

Surg. T. A. Berryhill, granted six months' sick leave. Med. Dir. D. Bloodgood, (retired), died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1902.

Chief Engr. C. C. Wolcott, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5, 1902.

P. A. Engr. R. H. Gunnell (retired), died at Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902.

April 6—Sunday.

APRIL 7.—Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird, report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for such duty as he may assign.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, to "Pensacola," Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1902.

Act. War. Mach. H. H. Walker, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc., to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Act. War. Mach. M. A. Rossiter, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bennett, commissioned from Dec. 28, 1901.

Paymr. Clk. F. Hunt, appointed April 7, 1902; duty on "Celtic."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter *Manning* arrived at the Navy Yard Bremerton, Washington, a few days since, and will remain a month or more undergoing repairs.

APRIL 3.—Second Lieut. O. G. Haines, granted four days' leave.

Asst. Eng. W. J. Gilbert, ordered to the *Manning*.

APRIL 4.—Capt. M. A. Henley, from the *Golden Gate* to the *Thetis*.

First Lieut. W. H. Cushing, from the *Thetis* to the *Golden Gate*.

APRIL 5.—First Lieut. J. H. Brown, from the *Dallas* to the *Morrill*.

First Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, Jr., to the *Chandler*.

APRIL 7.—Third Lieut. F. B. Goudey, from the *Bear* to the *Thetis*.

Third Lieut. Eben Barker, from the *Thetis* to the *Bear*.

APRIL 9.—Chief Engr. E. A. Jack, granted fifteen days' leave.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

FIRST BRIGADE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Cavite, Asiatic Station, Feb. 1902.

Brigade Headquarters.—Col. James Forney, commanding; Capt. F. J. Moses, adjutant general; Capt. C. S. Radford, brigade quartermaster and paymaster; 1st Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, assistant to brigade quartermaster; 2d Lieut. H. L. Matthews, acting brigade commissary; Surg. G. A. Lung, U.S.N., brigade surgeon.

Headquarters 1st Regiment.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, commanding; Capt. P. M. Bannon, adjutant; Major W. P. Biddle, commanding 2d battalion; Major L. W. T. Waller, commanding 1st battalion; 1st Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, adjutant 2d battalion; 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, adjutant 1st battalion; 1st Lieut. J. T. Bootes, quartermaster 1st regiment.

Capt. R. M. Dutton, Capt. C. S. Hill, Capt. R. M. Gilson, Capt. G. C. Reid, Capt. R. H. Dunlap, Capt. H. I. Bearss; 1st Lieut. J. H. A. Day, 1st Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. J. W. Lynch, 1st Lieut. J. N. Wright, 1st Lieut. J. McE. Huey, 1st Lieut. H. J. Hirschinger, 1st Lieut. W. C. Harlice; 2d Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, 2d Lieut. F. Halford, 2d Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, 2d Lieut. A. C. Rogers.

CAVITE PROVINCE.

Bacoar.—Major R. Dickinson, commanding; 1st Lieut. O. H. Rask, Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, U.S.N.

Paranaque.—Capt. L. H. Moses.

Las Pinas.—2d Lieut. D. C. McDougal.

Cavite Viejo.—1st Lieut. H. R. Lay.

Novalena.—Captain H. O. Bisset.

Rosario.—Captain A. J. Matthews.

OLONGAPO.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Berryman, commanding 2d regiment; Capt. E. K. Cole, Capt. F. H. Delano, 1st Lieut. W. W. Low, 1st Lieut. C. H. Lyman, 1st Lieut. J. S. Turill, 1st Lieut. H. C. Reisinger, 2d Lieut. W. A. Pickering, Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell, U.S.N.

Subig.—Capt. T. H. Low, 2d Lieut. E. B. Miller, 2d Lieut. J. W. McCluskey.

Morong.—2d Lieut. J. T. Butterick.

Isabela Basilan.—Capt. W. C. Neville, 1st Lieut. J. M. Little, 1st Lieut. R. R. Wallace, 2d Lieut. F. J. Schwable, P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N.

Poloik, Mindanao.—1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 2d Lieut. P. McCormick.

PAY OF THE JUNIOR ADMIRALS.

An important decision has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court in a case involving the pay provisions of the Navy Personnel Act. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., was commissioned a rear admiral on March 3, 1899. From that time until March 2, 1901, he was one of the rear admirals embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade. He served on shore from March 3, 1899, to February 13, 1901, and for the rest of the time at sea. While at sea he received the same pay as was allowed to a brigadier general of the Army, and while on shore he received pay at the same rate, less 15 per cent, together with commutation in lieu of allowance for quarters. He brought suit in the Court of Claims for \$3,358.13, which he claimed as a balance due him on account of pay and allowances for the period between March 3, 1899, and March 2, 1901, his contention being that it was not the purpose of the Navy Personnel Act to limit or qualify the right of the nine junior rear admirals to the full pay given by law to a brigadier general. The claimant also contended that after June 30, 1899, all rear admirals became entitled to the pay and allowances of a major general of the Army, and in support of this contention he cited Section 13 of the Personnel Act which stipulated that "after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army." The Court of Claims decided in favor of the Government, and on an appeal by Admiral Rodgers the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the finding of the court below. The opinion of the court, prepared by Justice Brewer, concedes that the questions involved in the case are not free from doubt and that much may be said in favor of the view opposed to that taken by the court. It concludes as follows: "Inasmuch as Congress has full control over the matter of salaries it can at any time appropriate to these officers such a sum as will make their salaries that which they contend was intended by the Act of March 3, 1899. It is not a case in which the judicial decision must necessarily be a finality, but one in which there is full power on the part of Congress to correct any mistake which may have been made."

RECEPTION AT CABANA FORTRESS.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood for the past month, has been the recipient of many social courtesies during her visit. One of the most pleasant of these was the tea given in honor of her and of Mrs. Wood by the officers and ladies of Cabana on the afternoon of April 1. Although Cabana is across the harbor from Havana, the short distance makes it very accessible from the city. Launches ran to and fro during the hours named on the invitation, and from the landing guests were carried up the hill in ambulances.

A more ideal place for a festivity than the commanding officer's quarters in Cabana fortress would be hard to find. The house is more than a hundred years old, and bears the marks of age, although still in fair condition. It fronts on the wall of the fort and from the windows the ships can be seen as they enter or leave the harbor. From the ramparts only a few steps away, a magnificent view of the city and gulf are obtained. During the Spanish regime this house was occupied by a Spanish general, and during the war the fortress itself was used as a military prison. Now the house is occupied by Capt.

Dwight E. Aultman, who commands the Cuban Artillery recently organized, and the fortress itself is the home of these new soldiers.

The immense rooms of the house were decorated with palms, wreaths of laurels and oleander, and flags, both Cuban and American. The steps leading up to the house were arched with royal palm branches. Turkish rugs were spread everywhere excepting in the rooms used for dancing, and smoking tables were found in many corners. The decorations were left entirely to the Cuban soldiers, who showed great interest and skill in arranging them.

The 2d Band, Artillery Corps, furnished music for the occasion. The guests danced or walked along the ramparts or wandered about in the old fortress, under the guidance of their hosts, Captains Brown and Brady, Lieutenants Martindale, Stuart, Gulick, Burt and Taylor. Mrs. Wood was unable to remain during the entire time, as the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, and Lady Hemming, were to arrive at Havana shortly after five o'clock. As their visit was to the Governor General and Mrs. Wood, both wished to greet them on their arrival. The distinguished guests had expected to reach the city in time to attend the tea, but were delayed on account of rough weather.

Besides Mrs. Wood and Miss Roosevelt there were in the receiving line Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. E. T. Brown, senior captain at Cabana Barracks; Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, wife of Captain Aultman, and Mrs. James F. Brady, wife of Captain Brady, and one of the Army brides of the past season. All of these ladies wore handsome reception gowns.

In the dining room ices were served from a very dainty table of pink and white. The chief decorations were chains of shell flowers, shell dishes and spoons and small Eastern baskets, all of which Mrs. E. A. Stuart brought with her from the Philippines, when she returned some months ago with her husband, Lieutenant Stuart, she spent two years in Cebu. Besides Mrs. Stuart, two other ladies presided over the table, Mrs. Elijah B. Martindale, wife of Lieutenant Martindale, another Army bride, and Miss Julia Brinckle, daughter of Major J. R. Brinckle, U.S.A., retired. Miss Brinckle is visiting the family of her uncle, Capt. J. T. Brown. These ladies wore pink gowns to harmonize with the color scheme of the table, and charming picture hats. They were assisted by a corps of non-commissioned officers and men from the Cuban Artillery.

As the guests arrived at the house they were met by Captain Aultman, who presented them to the receiving party. Among the guests were: Lieut. Col. W. L. Alexander, Major and Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Major and Mrs. G. M. Dunn, Mrs. B. K. Roberts, Mrs. Muhlenberg, Mrs. H. I. Scott, Misses Scott, Captain and Mrs. O. A. Nesmith, Captain and Mrs. J. E. Bloom, Mrs. Gorgas, Mrs. Poltz, Captain and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, Mrs. Webster, Captain and Mrs. Andrew Moses, Lieut. H. S. Miller, Lieut. A. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson, of St. Louis, Mrs. and Miss Lee, Mrs. Fitch, of Denison, Tex., Mrs. Glennon, Surgeon J. W. Ross, U.S.N., retired; Mr. Spann and Mr. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Bowman, Mrs. Guillon, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Casanova, Mrs. Morales de los Rios, General Patterson, Mrs. and Miss Beck, Mrs. Laine.

JOHN GREEN BALLANCE.

The Los Angeles, Cal., Herald of March 21, publishes a portrait of Major John Green Ballance, U.S.A., and an account of his service as general of Volunteers, giving him high and well-deserved praise. Of his dislike of "talk" of his own acts it says: "He can tell of the superb heroism of his men, he can speak with the eloquence of unselfish, manly sincerity of the greatness, skill and courage of General Funston; he can converse with flushed face of the sacred significance of the United States medal of honor; he can talk feelingly and effectively of the indifference and apparent complacency with which the American people look upon the sufferings and tortures of the American soldiers who fall into the hands of the treacherous natives of our new possessions; yet when his own work is mentioned, full of a sublime courage and invaluable effectiveness, he stammers and his tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth. The official records and the lips of his comrades and friends are the only sources of information concerning his own distinguished services in the Philippines."

Of the work of General Ballance's battalion in the Lawton campaign the Herald says: "It was the hardest military task set for any man in command of other men in the whole campaign. He did all that was expected of him, and more. His work and that of his men stands as a military miracle. The world was surprised at what these men accomplished after what they endured. Those who knew Ballance were not. Of all this General Ballance will not talk. The official records show that for his work on this expedition he was lavishly commended by his senior officers and brevetted a brigadier general of Volunteers."

"Though General Ballance's health is severely shaken by reason of the hardships he underwent, and though he withstood all the privations the campaign exacted of his men, he was always thoughtful of them and never failed to mention in his reports their bravery and their needs. His previous military career among the Indians would make a history sufficient for one man's lifetime, but he has made an addendum larger than the original volume."

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on April 7 and began a statement as to the conditions and prospects in the islands, which he has not yet concluded. General MacArthur holds that the permanent possession of the islands by the United States is essential to their peace and to the development of their material resources. They are, in his opinion, the finest group of islands in the world and, if they are not secured otherwise, they must even be fought for. "Their strategic position was unexcelled. When the Filipinos came to understand that the Americans were a 'chosen people' they might be depended upon to follow the American flag, whatever fate the future might have in store."

"Blood and ideas are," he said, "the basis of all human progress. We are living in a heroic age of human history. It seemed to me, when I returned to Manila to assume the supreme command, that we were committed to the position there by a process of spontaneous evolution. To doubt the wisdom of that is to doubt the stability of our own institutions and to declare, in effect, that a self-governing nation is incapable of successfully protecting its own energy. The general conclusion which I draw is, that we are unmistakably the instruments by which great events are being accomplished—which will influence the

future history of the world to a greater extent than anything else since the discovery of America. Inspiration and hope go with our flag."

"In these islands," the General continues, "we are planting imperishable ideas, while all other governments have simply planted trading establishments. Conditions are moving in the direction of self rule." As to the conduct of the war, General MacArthur says: "I doubt if any war, either international or civil, has been conducted with so much humanity, so much careful consideration and so much self-restraint as the American military operations have been in the Philippine Archipelago."

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Many stories are told of the shifts to which sailors and soldiers will resort to obtain liquor when they are thirsty. On one occasion, when one of our war vessels stopped at a Pacific island to obtain water, the men sent ashore to get it from a mountain stream that ran into the sea came back with a supply of liquors as was shown by the condition of the ship's company. The utmost vigilance failed to discover the source of supply, until it was finally ascertained that the natives had been bribed to send down the stream from the hills above liquor in bladders. These bladders were concealed under the lee of the boat and fastened to the chains when the boat's crew returned until they could be smuggled aboard. A similar illustration of ingenuity in this line is found in the following tale of English experiences taken from "The Sapper."

"Sergeant McT., Co., R.E., Malta, had reason to believe that some of the troops were in the habit of smuggling liquor into the barracks, and determined to capture the delinquents, if possible, in the act. So he kept his weather eye open, and soon noticed that one of the men in a small dinghy made pretty frequent trips across the harbor. On this sapper's return from one of these trips, Mac waited on him, and, as he expected, saw in the bottom of the boat a bottle, which was standing in what appeared to be a bucket of water. Mac picked up the bucket, and, right enough, it smelt strongly of 'square-face,' so he confiscated the bottle and made the sapper a prisoner."

"Tableau next morning at orderly-room. Sergeant McT. gave his evidence, stating how he had caught the prisoner in the very act, and, as a grand finale, produced the bottle of gin. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, replied to the effect that the bottle contained water, and not gin. Of course, the officer commanding had the bottle opened, with the result that it was found to contain pure water, with not the slightest trace of gin. Prisoner released, and the Sergeant quietly told not to make a fool of himself in future."

"But there was, and has been since, many a laugh when Sapper B. explained that the bucket was full of 'square-face' if the bottle was full of water, and that accounted for the strong smell of gin when Mac first collared the bottle."

Mass was celebrated aboard the old U.S.S. Wabash at the Charlestown Navy Yard April 6 for the first time, it is said, in its more than half a century of history. Henceforth Catholic services will be held every Sunday morning at 9.30 for the men of the ship's crew who desire to attend, and also for the marines at the yard barracks. About 150 sailors, nearly all the blue-jackets on the ship at the time, and about 40 marines from the barracks were at the service. Capt. George W. Pigman, commander of the ship, and his family; Lieutenant Commander F. W. Coffin, executive officer, and all the commissioned and warrant officers aboard attended. Rev. Philip J. Gormley of St. Mary's church, Charlestown, celebrated the mass, with Thomas P. Flanagan of Charlestown, a member of the Catholic alumni sodality committee, acting as assistant. Rev. D. T. Sullivan, S.J., chaplain of the Catholic sailors' club, and spiritual director of the sodality, delivered the sermon. In the course of his remarks he asked all men of other faiths to attend their church services, and the Catholic men to show a good example by faithfully attending theirs.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

General Chaffee cables the War Department that the case of Lieutenant Sinclair, 25th Inf., charged with abuse of Private Richter was investigated at the time of Richter's death, that the officer was tried and acquitted; and that he forwarded all papers relating to the case by mail March 28.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines giving list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated Feb. 14, 1902, or that have not been previously reported, as follows:

Dysentery.—Briley, Abalom A., Pvt. "D" 9th Inf., Jan. 21, 1902; McEntee, Patrick J., Pvt. "L" 9th Inf., Jan. 28, 1902; Barney, Herbert, Pvt. "K" 16th Inf., Feb. 8, 1902.

Typhoid Fever.—Wolfe, Joseph, Pvt. "L" 9th Inf., Jan. 25, 1902; Cummings, Owen, Pvt. "D" 20th Inf., Feb. 1, 1902.

Septicemia.—Hydecke, Henry, Recruit, unassigned, U. S.A., Feb. 9, 1902.

Icterus.—Margison, Edward, Pvt. "D" 5th Inf., Feb. 14, 1902.

Heart Disease.—Ahlgren, John, Pvt. "D" 26th Inf., Feb. 15, 1902.

Malaria Fever.—Peters, Frank, Pvt. "C" 16th Inf., Feb. 17, 1902.

Tuberculosis.—McPartland, John, Pvt. "E" 21st Inf., Feb. 7, 1902.

Enteric Colitis.—Miller, Curtis, Pvt. "I" 2d Inf., Feb. 12, 1902.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines giving list of casualties that have occurred in engagements of that command since last report, Jan. 27, 1902, or that have not yet been reported, as follows:

In engagement near Blanca Aurora, Samar, Dec. 22, 1901, Chamberlin, Arthur W., Corp. "L" 23d Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Salcedo, Samar, Jan. 23, 1902, Bates, John, Pvt. "I" 11th Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Pambujan, Samar, Nov. 28, 1901, Bloss, Richard I., Pvt. "H" 7th Inf., wounded neck, severe.

In engagement at San Narciso, Luzon, Feb. 16, 1902, Penny, James B., Serg. "G" 2d Inf., wounded shoulder, moderate.

Washington, April 8, 1902.

Chaffee, Manila: Cable progress investigation charges by Cornelius Gardner, directed in letter Feb. 19.

CORBIN.

Manila, April 9, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington: With reference to your telegram of 8th, your letter Feb. 19, and enclosures received April 4, same day (Major) Cornelius Gardner directed submit specifications; not received yet. Investigation expedited as quickly as possible. CHAFFEE.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 9, 1902.

The increase in the strength of the corps, and the consequent increase in the number of visitors at the post, is scarcely appreciated until one compares the attendance at the Easter hop of the present season with that of former years. The throng of visitors present on Saturday evening in Thayer Hall crowded even that comparatively spacious dancing-hall. Mrs. Hagood was hostess, receiving, with Cadet Pegram. Among the number registered at the hotel were: Major and Mrs. Whipple, Miss Whipple; Capt. J. A. Fessenden, Miss Fessenden; Col. and Mrs. Heman Dowd, Miss Maria L. Dowd; Miss Kilbourne, sister of Cadet Kilbourne, New York.

Among other events in Cullum, past and future, have been and are to be the following: On Thursday evening, April 3, a delightful entertainment was given by the Rev. and Mrs. Shipman and Captain and Mrs. Summerlin, a cotillon, in which over thirty couples danced. The figures were led by Colonel Treat, dancing with Mrs. Shipman. They were military in character, as a general rule; the favors were decorative and effective, and the evening passed very delightfully for the guests.

The officers will give their first post-Lenten hop this (Wednesday) evening, and on Friday, a short play will be given for the benefit of the Army Relief Association. For Wednesday afternoon, April 9, Mesdames Coe and McNeil have issued invitations for a card party in Cullum Hall.

Mrs. Jones entertained a number of friends at a card party in honor of her sister, the Baroness Moncheur, on Wednesday evening, April 2. Mrs. Jervet entertained the Reading Club on Thursday, April 3, and Miss Berry entertained the Cadet Club on Tuesday, April 8.

A number of cadet teas were given on Saturday afternoon; among the hostesses were: Mrs. Larned, who entertained for her guest, Miss Postlethwaite of Washington. Mrs. Kneeder for her guests, the Misses Sparhawk, of Philadelphia, and Sefton of California; Mrs. Fieberger for Miss Newcomb, daughter of Captain Newcomb; and Mrs. Summerlin for Miss Vandergrift.

Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Treat entertained a number of friends at tea on Sunday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bradford Treat, parents of Captain Treat. Rev. and Mrs. Jackson are visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Lewis.

The members of the 1st class will start on the trip to Gettysburg to visit the historic battlefield on Thursday of the present week, April 12.

The first baseball game of the season will be played with Union College on Saturday, April 12.

Leave for ten days has been granted Cadet Philip Sheridan of the 1st class.

Cadet Frederic H. Smith, 1903, has been elected President of the Y. M. C. A., for the coming year. The following are the subjects to be considered at the evening meetings during the present month. Wed., April 9, Secret Power, Edward C. Hanford, '05; April 13, Life of Solomon, Myron S. Crissy, '02; April 16, Christ as a Personal Friend, Robert S. Thomas, '05; April 20, Be What You Seem to Be, Corbit S. Hoffman, '03; April 23, Patriotism, Robert C. Richardson, Jr., '04; April 27, True Success, Edmund B. Gregory, '04; April 30, How to Make the Most of Life, De Witt C. Jones, '05.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 8, 1902.

The first class will graduate on May 2, as ordered by the Navy Department, but, after all, it is not thought that this will bring on a set-back to the several branches of athletics at the Naval Academy, as the Academy authorities have asked the Navy Department, when the class is graduated, to issue orders to the cadet athletes who are in the class for two or three weeks' duty at the Naval Academy. If this request is granted, it will enable the baseball men to play in the Army-Navy contest, and the members of the boat crew to row in all four of the races scheduled.

The Austrian cruiser Szigetvar, Captain Praprotnik, which visited Annapolis last week, is the first Austrian vessel to visit here for a number of years. Friday night a number of officers were entertained at a dinner given by Superintendent Wainwright, at his residence on Blake Row. The Szigetvar sailed Saturday morning for Baltimore, for a short stay there.

The cadets gave the Maryland Agriculture College boys a drubbing in the baseball game, winning from them by the score of 10 to 1. The Navy made nine of their ten runs in the first two innings, off of Farrell. In the third Brown went in the box and pitched a good game, allowing only one run, three hits, and struck out three men. Bassett pitched the first five innings for the Navy, and played an excellent game.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., April 3, 1902.

After a long and painfully uneventful voyage of 37 days, the transport Egbert reached port from Manila Thursday night, March 27. On board were the 2d battalion of the 20th Infantry, 270 casualties and a few cabin passengers.

With her flags at half-mast, out of respect to the death of Col. B. F. Pope and Mrs. Pope, the big Army transport Kilpatrick arrived in port Sunday, March 30. On the 17th of March, in mid-ocean, the Kilpatrick encountered very severe weather; except for this storm she had fairly good weather throughout. On board were the headquarters, band and four companies of the 17th Infantry, four companies of casualties, 87 sick, four insane, 69 discharged soldiers and a large number of cabin passengers. During the voyage there were five deaths on board. Among the passengers were: Col. Mott Hooton, Major C. A. Williams, Capt. Carl Reichmann, V. K. Hart, W. D. Davis, M. Crowley, B. F. Hardaway, F. H. Schoeffel and W. E. Apple, Lieut. A. Cranston, D. J. Carr, L. N. Bushfield, H. P. Hobbs, C. J. Nelson, L. A. Dewey and J. C. Minus, Miss Hobbs, Miss Landell, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. W. S. Graves and Mrs. F. W. Benteen.

The members of the 29th Infantry, who have been in camp for over a month, marched in the rain to the big troopship Sheridan Tuesday morning, April 1. The Sheridan carried the 29th Infantry, 250 casualties and recruits, 150 marines, 64 hospital corps men and a large number of saloon passengers. The transport wharf was filled with people, who braved the rain storm to see their friends off for the Philippines. After hauling into the stream, boat drill was performed on the Sheridan, and as the band played inspiring music the big vessel sailed through the Golden Gate.

The Army transport Crook arrived Wednesday, April 2, after a fast passage from Manila with part of the 17th

Infantry, 32 cabin passengers and 682 forward. The voyage of the Crook was very pleasant, the southerly course being taken, summer weather was encountered throughout the trip. The cabin passengers were: Mrs. J. F. Cooper, Capt. W. C. Wren, Capt. L. L. Durfee, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Cordray, Lieut. J. E. Bell, Lieut. W. H. Clendenin, Lieut. J. K. Thomas, Mrs. L. Day and Mrs. W. H. Cook.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Goat Island for some time, left Wednesday, April 2, for New York on a six weeks' leave.

Capt. Ernest D. Scott was guest of honor on Monday evening, March 31, at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, of San Francisco. Among the guests were Lieut. H. F. Greenleaf and Lieut. J. G. Lowenberg.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young took a formal farewell Saturday morning, March 29, of his staff officers and the clerks on duty at Army headquarters. General Young, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. J. F. McKinley, left for Washington Saturday evening. Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, the new department commander, is expected here about the end of the month.

Among the passengers of the Pekin which sailed for Manila Saturday, March 29, was Naval Constr. W. P. Robert.

Major Frank Taylor and Lieut. E. E. Carroll arrived from the East Saturday morning, March 29, and are at the Occidental Hotel.

Capt. C. A. Devo, the new head of the Army transport service, arrived in the city Thursday, March 27, and at once entered upon his new duties.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a very enjoyable hop Monday evening, March 31. The little hop room was beautifully decorated in flags, bunting, flowers and palms. Many guests from the city were present to enjoy the hospitality of the officers and their families.

Mrs. Frederick Funston, wife of General Funston, was guest of honor at a card party Monday evening, March 29, given by Mrs. Louise Allender. The gathering was somewhat of a farewell, as Mrs. Funston leaves Saturday for her new station at Denver, Colo.

Miss Mary Hobbs, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, returned on the transport Kilpatrick Sunday, March 30, after an extended visit to China, Japan and the Philippines.

Major O. F. Long was the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a clock from the office force of the transport service. The presentation of the token took place Thursday as Major Long was about to introduce his successor to the officers of the transport service.

Col. A. C. Girard has just published an interesting pamphlet, showing the growth of the general hospital. It is beautifully gotten up, and embellished with portraits of the officers and pictures of different sections of the hospital buildings.

The many friends of Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, are pleased to learn that she will remain in the city and not accompany the colonel to Honolulu next week.

Gen. Frederick Funston was guest of honor on Wednesday night, April 2, at a banquet given by the Ohio Society. The affair took place in the maple room of the Palace Hotel, which was most beautifully decorated for the occasion. In response to the insistent demands of his hosts, General Funston spoke some time on the Philippine question. Many distinguished guests were present and an enjoyable time was had by all.

On the afternoon of April 2, with full military honors, the bodies of Col. Benjamin F. Pope and Mrs. Pope were laid to rest side by side in a grave cut in to the grassy slope of the National Cemetery. The little chapel was filled with friends and acquaintances to pay their last tributes to this brave officer and his devoted wife. The services were conducted by Chaplains McComber and Esterbrook. The pall-bearers for Colonel Pope were Col. A. C. Girard, Colonel O'Reilly, Colonel Hall, Major Rafferty and Captain Rumbough. For Mrs. Pope the pall-bearers were W. T. Veitch, Captain Bradford, Mr. Wrightman, Captain Stofer and Dr. von Radeski. Colonel and Mrs. Pope leave five children and a host of friends to mourn their deaths.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 7, 1902.

Mrs. Robert Getty and Mrs. Polhemus of the post entertained on Friday afternoon with cards. Euchre was played from eight tables and the prizes were taken by Mrs. Powhatan Clark, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Reese. Among others who attended were Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Adah Chance, Mrs. E. E. Murphy, Miss Josephine Angel, Mrs. Clemens, Miss Clemens, Miss Rowland of the Soldiers' Home, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Mencher, Mrs. J. T. Dickman, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Reeder of St. Paul and Miss Houghton of Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder of the post will leave this week for the East. Lieutenant Reeder goes on sick leave. Miss Harris of St. Paul has been their guest recently.

Captain and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen and guest, Mrs. Ashby, left yesterday for Topeka. Lieut. Douglas McCaskey left Saturday for Chicago.

The hop given in Pope Hall at the post Monday evening, March 31, was a most enjoyable affair. Punch was served in the hall during the evening and later a supper was given. Those present were the Misses Carrie Barnes Clemens, Mary McLaughry, Grace Hungerford, Lillian Dougherty, Maude Craig, Kate Stone, Grace McGonigle, Mable Hanna and Mattie Stone, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, Mrs. Uline, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Harvey of Kansas City, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Mrs. Ashby of Topeka, Lieutenants Beacham, Brown and Hersher.

During the next month special attention will be given to sighting position and aiming drill and gallery practice.

Major C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., arrived at the post on April 1, to take command of the second squadron of the regiment.

RESULTS OF CANTEN ABOLISHMENT.

Castillejos, P.I., Dec. 10, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has started the movement to re-establish the canteen, please allow me space to present the results of its abolishment as I have seen them.

There never was a regular canteen at this station owing to the active operations against the insurgents, and no one seriously felt the loss till the cessation of hostilities, when the regular garrison duty was resumed. Pay days are bi-monthly and cash soon leaves; then one looks toward the orderly room, thinking of the days when

he could go there, get an order for checks from the last sergeant, proceed to the canteen and buy soap, polishes, soap, towels, stationery, polishes for various equipments, etc., and be in neat trim for inspection. Now it's different. If you are dirty on inspection, you must be summarily punished, for those responsible for discipline are not to blame for one's money running out, nor for the abolition of the canteen. The canteen has the saloon attachment, where beer, grape, orange or port wine, with other soft drinks could be bought, and no gambling was tolerated. Now the men go to a saloon near the post comprising complete drinking and gambling departments, and masquerading under the name of "Post Restaurant." Its stock, when a full line is kept, consists of the worst whiskies ever handled by a Chinaman, fourth grade port and sherry, pretty fair gin, the worst blackberry brandy in existence, and a brand of ginger brandy. The beers represent extremes, but all have been the direct cause of dysentery and other stomach troubles. Next to the saloon is a gambling establishment with several tables and games in full bloom. Once inside, enticed by the inviting looking sign, you'd have to guess "where's the restaurant?"

Yet this place can't be moved; it's off the reservation, twenty yards from the company quarters, and pays taxes to the municipal authorities. It has produced a new element of drunkenness, and lowered the morale of the command at least twenty per cent. in six months. Many men knowing, or at least thinking, there's no statute law to enforce payment of liquor bills, incur a large debt and absolutely refuse to pay. One of these operators closed business with several bills outstanding, although that was not the cause of his closing. His collections were always very large.

Since the abolition of the canteen drunkenness has increased wonderfully. As many as fifteen men have been confined during a pay night for disorderly conduct due to drunkenness at a post where only one company is stationed, while there were half as many more under arrest in quarters. I think the above facts will tend slightly to show the benefits of the post exchange.

CANTEN.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, South Dakota, April 5, 1902.

Now that the long, dreary winter is breaking, the garrison is taking on new life. Mounted drills and inspections and reviews are being held again. The Squadron of the 13th Cavalry stationed here has made wonderful progress and the troop and squadron drill has become very efficient. The mounted inspection, preceded by a review, on last Monday was most creditable. The band of the 13th Cavalry, in which Col. E. M. Hayes and his adjutant, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, have taken so much interest, has made most rapid improvement under the leadership of Chief Musician F. X. Heric, and those who ought to know say that there is no better mounted band in the Service.

Lieut. Robert W. Reynolds has recently returned from leave of absence, having been summoned to his home in Arkansas to attend his father, Gen. Daniel H. Reynolds, in his last illness. Mrs. Reynolds and their two sons returned with Lieutenant Reynolds. They have many friends in the Garrison who extend to them their deepest sympathy.

Capt. B. B. Hyer, 13th Cav., who has been on an extended sick leave, is expected to reach Fort Meade tomorrow. A warm welcome awaits Captain and Mrs. Hyer, and their friends here and throughout the Service will be glad to know that Captain Hyer has fully recovered from his long illness contracted during the campaign of the 6th Cavalry in China.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav., with Mrs. Whitman and two children, left last night for a two months' visit to the East. They will visit in Akron, Ohio, New York, West Point and Washington. The Whitmans are deservedly very popular in the post and in the regiment.

Lieut. Henry T. Bull, son of Comdr. James H. Bull, U.S.N., is a recent arrival and has been assigned to temporary duty with Troop L.

Captain and Mrs. T. M. Corcoran have as their guest Miss Margaret Corcoran, of Boston. She has been the guest of honor at a number of functions during her stay, and her presence is a source of much pleasure to the garrison, most particularly the bachelors. The bachelors entertained with dancing recently in honor of Miss Corcoran. Among others present were, Colonel Hayes, Major and Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Corcoran, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Hawkins, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Heringshaw, Lieutenants Longstreet, Goethe, Lowe, Clifton, Bristol, Neill, Dougherty, Bull, and Doctor Fletcher, of the post, and Miss Cody, Miss Turpie of North Platte, Neb., Miss Sommers, Miss Wringrose, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Sharpe, of Deadwood.

Captain and Mrs. Fenton will have as their guest at an early date, Miss MacLenihan, of Washington.

Second Lieut. William H. Clifton, Jr., has recently completed his examinations for promotion, and his friends hope that he will be promoted in the 13th Cavalry.

ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Angel Island, Cal., April 3, 1902.

Beautiful almost beyond description were the superb floral decorations in the little chapel which was filled to overflowing by the members of the garrison and discharge camp on Easter Sunday. The musical services were rendered by the members of the Sunday school, assisted by Miss Nella Allensworth, violinist.

Capt. John S. Kulp met with a very painful accident Monday morning, March 31, when he slipped and sprained his ankle. The physicians say the sprain is not serious, but it will be some time before the captain will be able to be out again.

A most dainty and artistic dinner party was given Saturday evening, March 29, by Mrs. I. C. Jenks and Mrs. R. L. Bush, at the home of Mrs. Bush, which was superbly decorated. The great round table at which the fourteen guests sat was canopied by a beautiful red Japanese umbrella, and decorated with smilax and California poppies. Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Bush's guests were: Colonel and Mrs. Morris C. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Kerwin, Captains Jenks, Cole and Kulp, and Lieutenant Greene.

Colonel Goodale, who has been in charge of the discharge camp since its establishment, accompanied by Mrs. Goodale, left Monday for Presidio to join his regiment, which returned from Manila on the transports Kilpatrick and Crook.

Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin was the guest of her sister,

Mrs. Ross L. Bush, during the past week. Mrs. Folsome, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Steele, for some weeks, left Monday, March 31, for her home in Dakota. Mrs. Ada Epping and Mrs. A. T. Morgan, of Butte, are being pleasantly entertained by Captain and Mrs. I. C. Jenks during their visit to the garrison.

An unusually pretty church wedding was that of Miss May Scheel and Electrician Sergt. Frank Hutter, which was held Sunday afternoon, March 30, at St. Sebastian church. The little church was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers for the event. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Sergeant and Mrs. Hutter are spending their honeymoon at Monterey.

FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R. I., April 3, 1902.

A diamond for the ball team at Fort Greble has been laid out and the team is now practicing in anticipation of neatly trimming the surrounding towns. It is thought the exchange will equip them thoroughly. Indoor amusements, however, still hold sway, and the phonograph of the 72nd Company and the piano of the 109th can be heard at any hour of the day or evening up to tattoo, while if you could visit the day room of the 72d Company you would be favored by the unusual sight of soldiers playing society's own game, "Ping Pong."

First Lieut. G. O. Hubbard, Art. Corps, was on March 29 appointed Adjutant and Recruiting Officer, at Fort Greble, R. I., to take effect on April 1st, vice 1st Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, relieved. Capt. Lloyd England, Art. Corps, is appointed Summary Court Officer, vice 1st Lieut. G. O. Hubbard, Art. Corps, relieved. Second Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Art. Corps, is detailed as officer in charge of athletics.

A board of officers is appointed to conduct examination of officers at this post. Detail Capt. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps; Capt. Lloyd England, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 3, 1902.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Jacobs gave a pleasant dinner Wednesday last to Col. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Major and Mr. E. E. Hardin, Mrs. Wright and Lieut. Van H. Denny.

Capt. W. P. Richardson left Sunday evening for Alaska on official business.

The regular Sunday evening hop was postponed until Monday on account of Holy Week. After the dance on Monday, Mrs. Logan and Major and Mrs. G. T. Van Orsdale gave a delightful supper at their home to all those who were at the dance. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Col. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, Mrs. Nye, Miss Rowalle, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Hawthorne, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Grisard, Capt. W. K. Wright and Miss Wright, Miss Swartz, Mrs. McCammon, Capt. W. A. Bethel, Lieut. Van H. Denny, Lieut. W. W. McCammon, Jr., Mrs. Van Orsdale and Miss Luke left for Seattle the first part of this week to spend a few days with their brother, Mr. Logan.

FORT McINTOSH FESTIVITIES.

Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 3, 1902.

The officers of Fort McIntosh bade Lent good-bye by giving a dance at the post hall last night. The affair was complimentary to Misses Emma S. Spencer of Tennessee, Elsie Marsteller of San Antonio and M. Cresson of San Antonio, all of whom have for the past month been the guests of Mrs. Anita Keller-Morgan, wife of Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav.

Many delightful affairs have been given at McIntosh but that on the evening of April 2 was unquestionably the most enjoyable of any yet given. The hall was beautifully decorated with mats, curtains, shields and weapons from the Orient. The music was furnished by the Mexican band from Nueva Laredo, Mexico, and every number was characteristic of the old Spanish airs.

A throng of young people from the city of Laredo attended and many were very elegant and bewitching gowns; noticeable among them all were those worn by the visiting ladies. Miss Spencer, in yellow mull trimmed in chiffon and white appliqué; diamonds and pearls; roses. Miss Marsteller, in pale green crepe de chene, trimmed in white appliqué; diamonds and opals; Miss Cresson, in cream mull trimmed in black velvet; natural flowers.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 5, 1902.

The Lenten season has passed and with it many pleasant memories, for Army life at this post has been enjoyed to the full this past winter. But every one tried to do penance during Lent, and now society, as well as nature, will share in the resurrection of the season, and the brief post Lenten season promises to be very gay.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. J. F. McKinley, passed through Salt Lake City last Monday on their way to Washington, D.C. Lieutenant McKinley visited the post during their short stay here.

Quite a number of the post people were entertained by Miss Salisbury of Salt Lake City Monday night at a plug-pong party. Her guests from here were: Major and Mrs. George S. Young, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Hepburn, and Lieutenants Potts, Peyton, Castleman and Platt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert R. Dillingham gave a handsome dinner party Easter Monday night to a few friends. Their guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lieuts. James P. Castleman and Douglas Potts. Each guest received an appropriate souvenir of Easter in the shape of rabbits and brownies, filled with candy Easter eggs. The dining room was decorated with jonquils and Easter lilies.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis gave a ping-pong party Thursday night. Miss Salisbury won the head prize for ladies and Lieut. J. P. Castleman the men's head prize. A very enjoyable evening was passed. Among the guests were: The Misses Sherman and Salisbury, Messrs. Thompson and Gibson, of Salt Lake City, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Howell, Lieuts. H. B. Farrar, E. G. Peyton, Douglas Potts, James P. Castleman and William Platt.

The season's practice marches of the troops stationed at this post have begun. On Thursday last the 22d Battery were out for the day and on Friday the Battalion of the 18th Infantry made their initial march

of the season, covering the distance of fourteen miles.

Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks gave a delightful ping-pong party Saturday night, in honor of Captain Shanks's birthday. Lieut. A. R. Dillingham and Mrs. James Hepburn have carried off all the prizes so far, and are the crack players of the post. Their record is yet to be broken among local players.

Lieutenant Lyle visited the post Saturday morning on his way to San Francisco. He has been transferred to the 14th Infantry, now stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., April 4, 1902.

Mrs. Houghton from San Francisco, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. E. W. Clark, at the post.

Major Alexander S. B. Keyes, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Ethel, after a short visit with their daughter, Mrs. H. B. Fiske, left for Chihuahua, Mexico, where they intend making their home for the future.

Target practice began the first of the week, the cavalry troop being the first to try the new system, followed two days later by Co. C of the 18th Inf. The range is in charge of Capt. E. A. Lewis and Lieut. H. S. Adams.

Now that the Lenten season is passed it promises to be quite gay at the post and the ball will be started rolling by a hop next week, given by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., who has been on detached duty at this post since receiving his commission, expects ere long to join his own regiment.

Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, who recently transferred from the 23d Infantry to the 18th and who has been stationed at Dallas, Tex., reported at this post this week for duty with his company. Owing to the temporary illness of Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Adams for the last few days, Capt. Charles B. Hardin has been in command of the garrison.

The officers' club which has led a merry existence in No. 9 is now no more, as Lieutenant Watts ranked it out.

Mrs. William Baird, wife of A.A. Surg. Baird, is preparing to spend the hot months in the mountains of New Mexico, and expects to leave for there very soon.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., April 9, 1902.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, U.S.A., has returned from his honeymoon (passed at Atlantic City) and is at his post of duty in the Commissary Department. The couple will pass the summer at Hamilton, where they have leased the Dr. Hopkins cottage near the Myopia Kennels.

Adjutant General Ayling announces that the New Hampshire National Guard will go into camp the week of June 16 at Concord.

One of the most promising organizations is the Old Guard, which met at the Quincy House, Thursday, to discuss ways and means for mutual good. A clubhouse is proposed in the near future. Members are enthusiastic over the increased interest shown all along the line. Among recent additions are Lieut. Homer B. Grant, U.S.A., Major Guy C. Murchie of the staff of Governor Crane (a former "Rough Rider"), Col. John M. Sargent of the N.H.N.G., Lieuts. Herbert S. Talbot, Charles H. Brigham, John C. Grouse, Adolphus Gustafson, and James Marshall, Capt. William H. Goff, Jr., Charles D. Lyford, Walter Sanborn, S. B. Newton and John W. Weeks, late commander of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts.

Major R. H. Patterson, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Patterson of Fort Warren are spending a month with friends, the Major having been granted forty days' leave.

Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., purchasing commissary of New York, was the guest of the Boston Press Club, Sunday evening, his chief entertainer being Mr. Frank C. Brownell, military editor of the Boston Herald.

Several New England officers were among the Volunteers nominated for gallantry recently.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature expressing appreciation of the services of the sons of Massachusetts in the war with Spain, and conveying to them "the thanks of a grateful people."

Corporal Kenibba, U.S.A., who was so seriously wounded in the first battle of the Spanish-American war, gave an illustrated lecture on "Personal experiences in the war with Spain" at Hotel Oxford, on Friday evening.

M. H. B.

STATE TROOPS.

It is said to be practically settled that Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney will take the 2d brigade of Massachusetts Militia for its annual tour of duty to Lakeville instead of to South Framingham this year. It is General Whitney's plan to have each regiment camp on its own ground removed from each other, and that the cavalry and light battery take route marches to and from camp.

Company G, of the 22d New York, has had some interesting photos taken up in the Bronx of advanced guard pontoon bridge building.

The 12th New York, Colonel Dyer, will be reviewed by Major General Roe at its armory on April 17.

A review of the 9th New York by Borough President Cantor, will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 29, and dancing will follow. Lieut. R. L. Winne, of Co. G, has been elected captain of Co. H. Before joining the 9th he served in the Minnesota Volunteers.

Co. B, 12th New York, Captain Burr, have arranged an interesting program for its stag entertainment on the evening of April 19. There will be a vaudeville entertainment at which male and female performers of well-known ability will appear.

In the parade of the 23d New York, in honor of its veterans at the armory on the evening of April 3, there was little to criticize, and the regiment made an exceedingly handsome showing. The turn out was 12 commands of 16 files each, divided into three battalions, commanded by Major Stokes and Wells and Captain Todd. The formation of the regiment was promptly made under the direction of Adjutant Wingate, in line of masses, the regiment, which was in command of Colonel Barnes, wearing white trousers with its full dress uniform, presenting a very handsome appearance. Distances and alignments were correctly maintained in the passage, and the only criticism worth noting was the failure of the rear rank of some of the companies to preserve facing distance from the front rank. Major Stokes was in command of the regiment during evening parade, which was in line. The manual during this ceremony was a trifle irregular. Col.

Alexander S. Bacon, a veteran of the regiment, on behalf of the active command, presented a number of medals for long and faithful service making an appropriate address. Medals for 100 per cent. duty were also presented. Co. E, Captain Hamilton, was awarded the veteran's trophy for rifle shooting, and Co. I, Captain Perry, was awarded the Oliver medal for showing the largest increase in membership during the year. The march past of the regiment in command of non-commissioned officers after the ceremony was very handsomely done. Co. A, Captain Praeger, and G, Captain Davidson, each had a full complement of officers and men, and made a particularly noteworthy appearance. Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady resigned the same evening. He resigned on account of business, but there has been some friction with the colonel. Lieut. Col. Brady was a valuable officer to the regiment. During his military service he served as an enlisted man in the U.S. Marine Corps, as an enlisted man in the 18th U.S. Inf., and 2d lieutenant in the 19th. He is a graduate of U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School and was captain of the U.S. Signal Corps during the Spanish war. He was elected lieutenant colonel of the 23rd N. Y. in November, 1901.

It is rarely that so interesting a light battery exhibition in the National Guard of New York has been given as that of the 3rd Battery, Captain Rasquin, at its armory on the evening of April 4, at which Major General Roe was the reviewing officer. The battery is now equipped with 6 Colt's automatic rapid fire guns, and the drill on the evening named was the first given in public in which the new manual written by Captain Rasquin for the guns was exemplified. With General Roe were Lieut. Cois. Chapin, Ladd, Cleveland, Hurry, Majors Holland, Prentice, and Brevet Major Palmer, 7th Regiment, attached to the staff. Among the many other guests present were: Major F. H. E. Epstein and Capt. M. C. Buckley, U.S.A., General McLeer, General Story, A.A.G., Major Stokes and Wells, 23d Regiment; Colonel Kline, 14th Regiment; Captain Debevoise, Troop C; Captain Jarrett, 13th; Captain Barnes, 47th, and others.

The Naval Brigade of Massachusetts is to be equipped with Krag-Jorgenson non-haversacks and canteens from Navy Department supplies.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Civic Association of Company G, 4th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., held at the armory at Mohawk a few days since, proved a most enjoyable affair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Recording secretary, Private Louis E. Bird; financial secretary, Corp. H. F. Klock; treasurer, Private Clarence M. Banker. After the inner man had been satisfied, and the menu left nothing to be desired in that direction, some very interesting remarks were made by members of the company in response to toasts. Lieut. A. J. Merrell was the toastmaster. Company G last year qualified 100 per cent. of its members as marksmen.

Company C, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. has presented a portrait painted by the famous artist Carroll Beckwith to Captain John W. McDougall as a token of esteem and in recognition of his long and faithful service in the regiment, covering a period of over thirty years.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed the bills making an appropriation to replace the military property destroyed by the burning of the armory of the 71st Regiment last February. It was mainly through the efforts of Assemblyman William F. Meeks that the bills were passed, and the burnt-out organizations, whose headquarters were in the armory, express appreciation for his efforts. Mr. Meeks served in the 71st in Cuba during the war with Spain and later served as a captain in the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines.

The 71st New York will take possession of temporary quarters in the Lenox Lyceum next week. The annual dinner of the veterans of the regiment will be held at Hotel Manhattan, April 21.

Co. A, of the 23d New York, Captain Praeger, celebrated its last company drill of the season at the armory on April 9 by a review by its veterans, an exhibition drill and stag entertainment. It was a most excellent exhibition of military work, and we reserve a fuller notice for another week.

The National Guard organizations of New York city will parade on May 30 from Seventy-second street, up West Side avenue, as far as about Eighty-second street to the Riverside Drive, where it will participate in the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument, in conjunction with G.A.R. The exercises of the day will be commenced at an early hour, so that all the troops should be back at their armories before noon, a program that will be highly appreciated.

Squadron A of New York, Major Bridgman, will parade as escort to President Roosevelt on Saturday, April 19.

The following dates are assigned for supplementary practice at Creedmoor Rifle Range, New York: Marksman class, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4 and 25; sharpshooter class, Aug. 9 and 23, Sept. 13 and 20, Oct. 11 and 18; expert class, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 28 and 31. The competitive firing will be held at Creedmoor as follows: For the First Brigade prize, Aug. 14; for the Second Brigade prize, Aug. 14; for the State prize (by organizations practicing there), Aug. 14; for the Adjutant General's match, Aug. 16; for the Major General's match Aug. 16; for the Governor's match, Aug. 16.

In the military procession at Charleston, S.C., April 9, incident to the visit of President Roosevelt at the Exposition there, United States artillerymen, marines, bluejackets, State troops and cadets from two military academies were in line. The President's escort was a detachment of marines under Capt. Henry Leonard. The column formed as follows: Grand Marshal Col. Charles Morris; U.S. Art. Corps and staff; detachment of marines forming escort under Captain Leonard; Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Kollock; the President and civil and military officials in carriages; battalion United States Coast Artillery, Major H. A. Reed; Artillery Corps; battalion sailors from the Cincinnati, Topeka and Lancaster, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam commanding; detachment Revenue Cutter Service; cadets from various colleges; Provisional Regiment North Carolina State troops; battalion North Carolina Naval Militia; Ocala Rifles; Co. H, 2d Regiment Florida State troops; cadets from Third Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; Battery Gorman Artillery; battalion South Carolina Naval Militia.

The C. P. Goetz Optical Works, 52 E. Union Square, New York, are offering officers of the Army, Navy and State Militia an opportunity to purchase a pair of binoculars, specially designed for field use, at the same price enjoyed by the Government. These glasses have been officially adopted by the German and Russian governments and are generally used in all European armies and navies. It is the general consensus of opinion that no better binoculars for Army and Navy use have ever been made.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. H.—Asks: I re-enlisted at Ponce, P. R., 1899, to which point no transports are running; would I be entitled to transportation in kind, at the rate of four cents per mile to that point, if on being discharged at this post immediately re-enlisting, and having no desire to return to place of former enlistment? Answer—No. Only to place of former enlistment in the United States.

J. H.—The War Department does not care to make public the information you desire.

F. E. W.—The 18th Congressional District of Ohio, will be vacant to the U. S. Military Academy in 1904.

MRS. D.—It is not yet known in Washington what date the 16th Infantry will return from the Philippines.

O. W. P.—Asks: What rank does the Commissary officer of a regiment hold in the U. S. A.? Is he 1st Lieutenant or captain? Answer—He ranks as a captain, and is a detailed officer. A Battalion C.S., ranks as a 2d lieutenant.

W. B.—Cos. A, B, C, and D, of the 26th Inf. sailed for Manila in Feb., 1901, and the balance of the regiment sailed about June of the same year.

SUBSCRIBER Asks: A 2nd Lieutenant, and a Contract Surgeon are named as a Board of Survey, which of the two will be recorder? Answer: Probably the second lieutenant.

H. P. B. Asks:—Does a captain for instance take rank with all other captain's simply on the basis of date of Commission. Answer, yes.

L. K. R. writes: I understand that the Volunteers at the time of the Spanish-American war, 1898, that did not leave the United States for foreign service are entitled to one month's extra pay as the bill has passed the House and Senate. Have been stationed at Alabama for over six months and enlisted in Wisconsin. Answer: The extra pay is given to those men who enlisted "for the Spanish war" only. It can be obtained by those who are entitled to it by application to the Paymaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

J. M. F.—Asks information as the requirements of the examination of enlisted men for appointment to the preparatory school at Fort Leavenworth. Answer: There is no preparatory school at Fort Leavenworth for enlisted men.

C. V.—The First District of Colorado will be vacant to the Naval Academy on June 30 next. There are no other vacancies. Write to the Superintendent of the Academy for a copy of the rules governing the admission of candidates and the character of the examinations.

F. W. R.—Asks: How many vacancies exist for Second Lieutenant of Infantry. Answer: 50 original vacancies, 16 casualty.

H. A. C.—asks if the service stripes are authorized on undress blouses. Also if any special stripe has been au-

thorized for Philippine service? Answer: Service stripes are not authorized for undress blouses, and no special stripes are authorized for Philippine service.

INQUIRER—Asks, Is the mother of a private soldier, who was her oldest son, contributed to her support, and lost his life in the line of duty in the Philippine Islands, entitled to a pension? and, if so, to whom should she apply for same. Answer: No.

W. P. A.—You should state your case in writing to the Secretary of War. As a rule deserters are not given an honorable discharge, but the circumstances of your case might possibly make an exception.

A. M. S.—Asks whether the "widow" of a commander U. S. Navy, whose husband retired on the completion of his "forty years service," will receive a pension? Answer: She is entitled to a pension if the officer died from disability incident to the service and not otherwise.

W. R. T.—It is probable that you would be allowed to transfer to the Infantry and go to Philippines, but uncertain as to whether you could return to the artillery after coming back. It cannot be stated definitely when the Cos. K and L, 7th Inf., will sail. The application for transfer must be made through your company commander.

J. R.—Asks: If the par. 1882, of the Military Law, 1901, is extended to the Porto Rican natives serving in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and those that have served in the Porto Rico Regiment U. S. Volunteers of Infantry, with one year service and have been honorably discharged. Answer—The War Department holds that paragraph 1882 extends to Porto Rico natives who served in P. R. Reg't. as above.

J. H. P.—Asks: Is a man eligible to take the examination from civil life for Lieutenant in the Regular Army who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, 31 years of age, married, has served about twelve years in the National Guard, nine years of that time as a commissioned officer, most of the time Captain of Infantry company, is now serving as 1st lieutenant Infantry, N. G., Cal., and if so, who should he apply to. Answer—He is not eligible, being over age. (2) Could the above party get a commission in the Porto Rico Regiment, if not eligible for the Regular Army. Answer—It is not likely he can get appointed to Porto Rico Regiment unless he is a good Spanish scholar. The President makes such appointments.

X. Y. Z.—Time served as contract surgeon does not count in the two years necessary to serve to procure a commission.

B. P.—Writes: Serving in the Philippines, does the time count double for retirement from the time I leave this port in the United States until I land in the United States again. Answer—Yes.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Synonds' West Point Series Grammar editions just issued—90 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. E. Watson, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

CRAIG.—At Manila, P. I., on Feb. 24th, to the wife of Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., a son.

NOYES.—At Kenwood, N. Y., April 5, 1902, to Captain and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes, a son.

MARRIED.

DAY—GARDNER.—At Washington, D. C., April 9, 1902, Lieut. Col. Seiden Allen Day, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Helen H. Gardner.

DICKINS—PRATT.—At Washington, D. C., April 9, 1902, Capt. Francis W. Dickins, U. S. N., to Miss Edythe Pratt.

DONOHUE—MALEY.—At Chicago, Ill., on April 2, 1902, Mr. Michael A. Donohue of Chicago, and Miss Ada Maley, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Maley, U. S. A.

EWERS—O'TOOLE.—At Owenton, Ky., April 8, 1902, Gen. Ezra Philatus Ewers, Colonel, U. S. A., to Mrs. Mary E., widow of Capt. William D. O'Toole.

HULL—CHASE.—At Des Moines, Iowa, April 3, 1902, Major John A. Hull, judge advocate general's department, U. S. A., to Miss Greta Chase.

HUTTER—SCHEEL.—At Angel Island, Cal., March 30, 1902, Electrician Serg. Frank Hutter to Miss May Schell.

KOERPER—ALLEN.—At Christ church, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902, Lieut. Conrad Epping Koerper, to Miss Mary Waters Allen, daughter of the late Paymaster Robert Allen, U. S. Navy.

OAKES—HAWLEY.—At Galveston, April 2, 1902, Mr. John Calvin Oakes, Corps of Engineers, and Miss Sue Murray Hawley.

WILLIAMS—LAWS.—At Wango, Wicomico Co., Md., Elmer C. Williams and Mary Edith Laws, April 2, 1902. The bride is a sister of Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.

DIED.

ASHBRIDGE.—Drowned, near Fort Wayne, Mich., April 3, 1902, Lieut. William Ashbridge, 14th U. S. Inf.

AVERY.—Drowned, near Fort Wayne, Mich., April 3, 1902, Lieut. Howard S. Avery, 14th U. S. Inf.

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BEATTY.—At Bensonhurst, Long Island, March 2, 1902, Mrs. J. L. Beatty, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. B. C. Lockwood, 17th Inf., U. S. A.

BLOODGOOD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1902, of heart trouble, Med. Dir. Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N., retired.

CROSBY.—On April 5, 1902, in Washington, D. C., a son, to Mrs. W. S. Crosby, wife of Lieut. W. S. Crosby, U. S. N.

COOK.—At his home in Oswego, N. Y., April 2, 1902, Serg. Geo. W. Cook, U. S. A., retired, formerly of Co. E, 21st U. S. Inf.

GAILLARD.—Died at Wirmaboro, S. C., April 2, 1902, Mrs. Louisa Caroline Gaillard, daughter of Samuel Du Bose, Army of the American Revolution, and grandmother of Capt. David DuBose Gaillard, Corps of Eng., U. S. A.

GUNNELL.—At Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902, Passed Assistant Engineer Robert H. Gunnell, U. S. N., retired.

HENCH.—At Harrisburg, Pa., March 23, 1902, Mr. Nicholas Paul Hench, brother of the wife of Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, U. S. N.

MAXON.—At Gallipolis, O., April 2, 1902, Hon. Charles D. Maxon, brother of the wife of Brig. Gen. W. H. Nash, U. S. A., retired.

MENEFEE.—At Mare Island, Cal., April 4, 1902, Lieut. Daniel Preston Menefee, U. S. N.

MERCHANT.—At Manila, P. I., April 2, 1902, Lieut. B. H. Merchant, 8th U. S. Inf., of dysentery liver abscess.

POWELL.—At his residence, Gibbs Avenue, Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, April 1, 1902, in the 54th year of his age, Samuel Powell, brother of Mrs. Wallace P. Randolph.

SANFORD.—At Palmyra, N. Y., April 2, 1902, Amos C. Sanford, in his 82d year, father of Capt. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

SCHUETZ.—At Washington, D. C., April 4, 1902, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Schuetz, U. S. N.

SCOWDEN.—In Louisville, Ky., at her home, 920 Fourth avenue, April 5, 1902, Mrs. Julia P. Scowden, sister of Mrs. Mary R. Wolfe and Mrs. Fannie R. Hoyt, and aunt of Capt. Orrin Rawson Wolfe, 23d Inf., U. S. A.

WARE.—At his home, near Aberdeen, Mississippi, Sunday, March 30, 1902, John T. Ware, father of Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th U. S. Inf.

WATSON.—At Whitestone, N. Y., April 5, 1902, William L. Watson, ex-colonel of the 13th N. G. N. Y., and a well known and gallant veteran of the Civil War.

WEBBER.—At Portsmouth, Va., April 3, 1902, Gunner W. E. Webber, U. S. N., retired.

WOLCOTT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5, 1902, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In its issue for March 28, 1902, the London Engineer publishes the first of a series of articles on "Engines for United States Battleships." It is accompanied by an outline drawing of the triple-expansion engines of battleships Nos. 13 to 17.

There lies now in the Thames the old convict ship *Succes*, fitted up for exhibition, a fine example of the way ships were formerly built. She was launched at Moulmein in 1790, is built of Indian teak and her mainmast is the stick that was put into her 111 years ago. She was kept as a prison ship at Melbourne and recently made the voyage from Australia under her own sail in five months and a half.

M. Lockroy, ex-Minister of Marine, and one of the leading authorities in France upon all naval questions, has contributed an article to the *Matin* on the subject of submarine vessels, in which he suggests that the antidote to the submarine will be found in the steerable balloon, since from a point vertically above the boat's dark form can be readily detected, even when submerged to a considerable depth.

A return of the number of young men fit for service in the Russian Army in 1901 shows that the drawing of recruits to serve with the colors in 1901 was the first which had reached or exceeded 300,000 in time of peace. The number of conscripts drawn was 308,440, of whom 305,939 were passed into the ranks. These were taken from the young men who became eligible for service who numbered 1,016,406. Not less than 45,274 evaded the conscription by flight or otherwise, among whom were 10,427 Jews.

A pamphlet on "Modern Cavalry," by Walter Achilles Korn, a well-known Austrian military writer, has been published by Seidel at Vienna. The author says that the changed conditions of modern war have created for the cavalry entirely new conditions, and have imposed fresh responsibilities. The true employment of the mounted arm, he continues, is possible only to a leader of the highest qualities, and of original and daring ideas. There must be the same warlike spirit which inspired men like Cromwell and Seydlitz, who made their cavalry the strong shield and the sharp sword of their forces.

A correspondent of the *Echo de l'Armee* at Vienna gives some information in relation to Colonel Grimm, the Russian officer recently arrested for high treason, committed while he was discharging official functions. It seems to be suspected that the incriminating officer was in a position to know the terms of the Franco-Russian Military Convention, in which were laid down the plans for a campaign against Germany or the Powers of the Triple Alliance. Suspicion was attracted, according to this correspondent, by Grimm's relations with Mesdames Blumenthal and Trachenberg, who, it was observed, constantly journeyed into Berlin and Nice. At Berlin they entered into communications with German agents, while Nice is much frequented by members of the German Secret Service. The police visited Colonel Grimm's house, searched every corner, and at length discovered a packet containing a certain number of documents and papers showing that Grimm, during the last seven years, has received a sum of about 400,000 roubles for his treachery. It is stated that the Governor of Warsaw, General Skortzoff, will be compelled to resign.

The British Navy and Army Illustrated says: "Our British Pro-Boers are own brothers to the American Pro-Filipinos. These latter gentry are veritable gobs-mouches of anything to the discredit of their country and its soldiers. The concentration camps in the Philippines has been denounced vehemently as centers of brutality and infamy, but practically every charge has been disproved. A huge outcry has also been raised in relation

to the so-called 'water-cure,' which General Funston's men are said to have applied with the purpose of obtaining information from captives. Inquiry has been made, and General Funston himself characterizes the statement as a slanderous lie, altogether devoid of foundation. Evidently there is a remarkable parallelism between the methods of Pro-Filipinos and those of some Pro-Boers. The whole business does not, however, attract serious attention in the United States, where the absurd statements are regarded as their own confutation."

At the proving ground near Scheveningen, Holland, field guns recoiling on their carriages from the works of Schneider & Co., at the Creusot, France; of Ehrhardt, at Dusseldorf, and Krupp, at Essen, Germany, underwent comparative trials. A series of twenty rounds were fired in 100 seconds by the Schneider gun, in 90 seconds by the Ehrhardt gun, and in 40 seconds by the Krupp gun. Besides this supremacy in the speed of firing the Krupp also showed superior accuracy. There is an even more important point in which the Krupp gun surpasses its rivals and which ought to be carefully considered in comparative trials, namely, the time required for the delivery of the first round after the gun is in position. This will, all other things equal, be of the most serious consequences in real warfare. In other words, the gun that opens fire first will be victorious; it may even prevent the other gun from firing at all.

An abstract of a paper by Captain Von Hippel of the German General Staff, read before the Military Society of Berlin on "The Cossacks and Russian Cavalry," appears in the *London Observer*, sent by its Berlin correspondent, which shows that a great change has come over the spirit, constitution and condition of the famous hordes of the Ukraine—the Cossacks of the Don, the Dnieper, the Volga, the Ural, and of the steppes north of the frontiers of the old Sultans. So long as the spoils of war and of armed raids enabled the Cossack to remain constantly under arms he could always be depended upon to render good service as a soldier; now that he must earn his living by farming he has lost all his former martial spirit. While the Cossack is still an important factor in the military settlement of the East, the Cossack armies of European Russia have lost their ancient importance. The government is compelled from year to year to make them greater concessions or they would cease to exist. Commenting on this paper the *Army and Navy Gazette* says that while Captain Von Hippel may be right in thinking that the Cossack has lost some of his importance, 30,000 or 40,000 of these irregulars, brave, hardy, patient, sober, gifted with keen sight and excellent horsemasters, must ever be admirable auxiliaries to the best regulars in the world.

One of the most significant indications of the trend of expert military opinion in England appears in the recent organization of the National Service League with the Duke of Wellington as its first President. The purpose of this league is to promote the enactment of a law making naval and military training for the national defense compulsory on all males. To this end a manifesto has been published calling attention to the inadequacy of the reserve of trained men, to the decline in recruiting, and to the necessity of immediate efforts to supply those deficiencies. The safety of the nation, the manifesto continues, lies in the adoption of the compulsory principle which, while bringing needful men into the service of the empire, will also inculcate the sense of duty and discipline in the minds of a multitude to whom it is now unknown thus improving both the moral and physical quality of the urban population. In order, therefore, to accomplish these results it is proposed that military and naval drill shall be made obligatory on the male pupils of all schools, and committees are forming throughout the Kingdom to advocate this object. It would be

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absurd to attribute this radical movement to the difficulty which has been encountered in raising troops required for the Boer war. It is undoubtedly designed more as a safeguard against future contingencies than as a relief measure for conditions in South Africa. It spells preparedness.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF SLANG.

An interesting story illustrative of the strategic value of slang is told of Lieut. Comdr. James C. Gilmore, U.S.N., who with a scouting party was captured by the Filipinos at Baler, in Luzon, and sent to the northern region of that island, where they suffered many hardships. Several members of the party were murdered, including one buried alive, and the rest were turned over to a Filipino officer with instructions to take them into the jungle and kill them. Before they were condemned the men were compelled to sign a paper stating that they were being well treated and had no cause to complain. The men signed first, and then the paper was taken to Lieutenant Gilmore for his signature. He read it, and understood its purport, which is more than his men did, not being familiar with the language. Gilmore said it was all right, and that he would O. K. the men's signature. This he did by writing the syllable "nit" after each man's name. The Filipinos thought that this was the American method of giving official approbation, and they were highly delighted. When the paper reached civilization, which was a long time before the men were rescued, it was apparent that something was wrong. "And yet," says Collier's Weekly, which tells the story, "some people decry the use of slang!"

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Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:

Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. To be discontinued May 2, 1902.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig. General W. A. Kobbie, U. S. A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav.

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3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah. Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, will take station at Chickamanga Park, Ga., upon leaving Cuba in May, 1902.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo. (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th Bat., Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 19th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d Bat., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 25th Bat., Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th Bat., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th Bat., Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co., and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort

Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort L. J. M., Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, P and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, P and G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont. Cos. A, B, C and D, ordered to Philippines.

9th Inf.—Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. for all companies, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Ordered from Philippines to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—Headquarters, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B and I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D will be assigned to station in Department of Columbia.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Ordered from Philippines to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal. for the present.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb., and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska, ordered to Philippines.

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; G, Albonito, P. R.; A, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

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From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Hongkong Maru, April 15; China, April 23; Doric, May 1; Nippon Maru, May 9; Peru, May 17; Coptic, May 27; American Maru, June 4.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Higo (Kobe), and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Sierra, April 10, and Sonoma, May 1; Ventura, May 22, bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hongkong: Empress of Japan, April 14. Empress of China May 5. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Moana, May 2.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Victoria, April 17; Tacoma, April 19; Olympia, May 15 and Glenogle, May 29.

Major Unger of the Swedish Artillery is the inventor of a so-called "flying" torpedo, which is alleged to be charged with very powerful explosives intended to cause widespread destruction at the point of impact. Trials have just been carried out near Stockholm, and the range with an elevation of fifteen degrees was 3,888 yards, the missiles giving scarcely any evidence of deflection. It is mentioned that the dynamite charges did not cause the wide destruction that was expected. The Swedish Government has also been experimenting with dynamite guns invented by Mr. Elmelin, a merchant of Sundsvall, and trials are to be carried out by the Navy.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

SOUTH AFRICAN ITEMS.

General Delarey is a grey-bearded Boer, whose usual active service uniform is a suit of the rustiest black. He would pass for a broken-down local preacher. I remember (writes a war correspondent to the London Daily Chronicle) a meeting of my colleagues had with Delarey in earlier part of the war. The representative of an Australian paper was mortally wounded. Two of his comrades entered the Boer lines in quest of him. They were blindfolded and taken before the general. When their eyes were unbanded they beheld a venerable-looking Boer in turned-up shirtsleeves, seated on the ground, peeling potatoes. It was Delarey himself.

A detachment of British soldiers recently visited a deserted Boer farm. In the sitting room they found a piano to which a pathetic note was attached, entreating them not to smash it, as it was a present from somebody's dear mother, and consequently a souvenir which was much valued. The hard-hearted yeomen, of course, promptly proceeded to search it, and found it crammed with gunpowder and caps.

The estimates which the British commander and the Boer commander in South Africa have formed of each other is indicated by the following from the Hampshire Telegraph: "Lord Kitchener is reported to have said: 'Give me one man like De Wet and I will send home one-third of the Army.' And De Wet is quoted as having spoken as follows: 'I will give Lord Roberts three years to catch me, I will give Kitchener three months, and Lord Methuen all his life.'"

FIRING THE ENGLISH HEART.

The British Military Mail publishes the following fervid circular issued a century ago in Yorkshire by a recruiting officer for the English Army: "Wanted a number of bold aspiring Yorkshire Lads to serve as Gentlemen Soldiers, in His Majesty's

85th, or Young Bucks, Regiment of Infantry; who hearts beat high at the sound of the drum and who have an inclination above all employment. Now is the Time, my Lads, step forth, the War will soon be over; Consider your advantages, to be then Free in any Town in his Majesty's Dominions, together with your Wives and Children, enjoy the pleasures of Military Life, only perhaps for a few Months. Consider my Bucks. What liberal Bounty you'll receive merely to go a Party of Pleasure!!! God save the King, Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!"

WHAT AGUINALDO WANTED.

One day soon after Aguinaldo's capture and arrival at Manila, says a writer in the New York Tribune, General MacArthur called upon him to ascertain if he was receiving proper treatment. At the close of the visit the General asked Aguinaldo if there was anything he would like to have, whether papers, magazines, clothes, cigars or other articles. But the prisoner shook his head. He said that there was nothing at all that he wanted.

Just as the General was about to close the door Aguinaldo's face suddenly brightened, and the look in his eyes showed that he was trying to remember some name.

"What is it?" said General MacArthur. "There is just one thing in the world I want," said Aguinaldo, "if you can only get it for me. I have had it but once in my life, and that was at Hong Kong. They said it was an American thing, and that all Americans had it. It is—ice cream!" he said with great enthusiasm.

Speaking of the killing of Admiral Byng of the English Navy the London Chronicle on the 140th anniversary of the event says: "The shooting of Admiral Byng on board the Monarque, in Portsmouth Harbor, is one of the regrets of our history as a fighting people, and Voltaire's satirical account of that event in 'Candide' is classical. Candide is made an eye wit-

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ness. "Four soldiers, placed in front of him, put each three balls in his head, in the most peaceable manner, and all the assembly then dispersed quite satisfied. 'What is all this?' quoth Candide, 'and what devil reigns here?' He asked who was the stout gentleman who came to die in this ceremonious manner. 'It is an Admiral,' they answered. 'And why kill the Admiral?' 'It is because he has not killed enough of other people. We had to give battle to a French Admiral, and they find that he did not go near enough to him, 'But,' said Candide, 'the French Admiral was as far from him as he was from the French Admiral.' 'That is very true,' replied they; 'but in this country it is useful to kill an Admiral now and then, just to encourage the others.'"

The new Hotel Munroe at Portsmouth, Va., which was opened on March 20, will undoubtedly be much appreciated and well patronized by Navy officers and their fami-

lies stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The new hotel is convenient to all ferries, two blocks from all steamship landings, and Union depot, four trolley lines pass the door, and it is only five minutes' walk from the Navy Yard. Added to the advantages of such an accessible location is the modern and up-to-date equipment of the house in every respect. An orchestra gives concerts every evening during the dinner hours. A number of Navy people have already taken up their residence at the Munroe.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, at the British Sea Anglers' dinner, told a story illustrative of the instinctive propensity of British nature to have a little innocent gamble on something. Three officers in the Transvaal were down with fever, and just before the doctor went his rounds in the morning, each patient put a half-crown in a basin, and the one whose temperature was highest took the pool.

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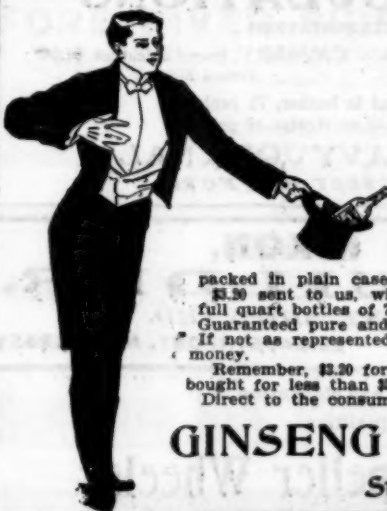
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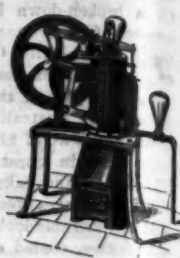
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